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1948

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NORTHAMPTON

COUNTY BOROUGH

HEALTH REPORT

1948

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of
Northampton County Borough.

I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for the year 1948. This is the seventy-fifth report of the series and is prepared according to Ministry of Health Circular 3/49 dated 17th January, 1949.

It is interesting to note, relative to the vital statistics, that :—

(1) The birth-rate (17·5) is the lowest since 1942 (*see* page 12) ;
(2) The death-rate (11·5) is the lowest since 1938 (*see* page 12) ;
(3) The total tuberculosis death-rate (0·41) is the lowest recorded (*see* page 41) ;
(4) The infantile mortality (37·3) is the lowest except for 1947, when it was 33·3 (*see* page 49).

Generally, the health of the inhabitants of the County Borough has been very good. There was no secondary wave of infantile paralysis, as expected, in fact only six cases were notified (*see* page 37).

Reference is made to a very annoying outbreak of conjunctivitis in school children in the School Health Report included in this volume (*see* pages 104 and 105).

The chief event of the year 1948 was the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The main features of the approved schemes are given on pages 15 to 17.

A Mental Health Sub-Department was established in the Health Department in accordance with Section 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and officers appointed to deal with lunacy and mental deficiency. This is an entirely new branch of the Health Department in this County Borough for previously, as elsewhere, lunacy had been dealt with by the Public Assistance Department and mental deficiency in this County Borough had been the concern of a separate department and committee prior to the " appointed day " for the operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, *i.e.*, 5th July, 1948. The Annual Report on the Mental Health Services is included in the present volume (*see* pages 75 to 87).

A new Welfare Sub-Department of the Health Department was set up and officers appointed to deal with general welfare and welfare of the blind and other handicapped persons. Towards the end of the year the Council's proposals were drafted under the following Sections of the National Assistance Act, 1948 :—

Section 21 (provision of residential accommodation) ;

Sections 29 and 30 (provision of welfare services for handicapped persons).

Reference is made on page 24 to a Sessional Meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute held at Northampton on 1st April, 1948.

On page 32 is a brief account of a Public Local Inquiry held in December, 1948, under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, into the Central Area Re-development Scheme.

I wish to thank all the Health Department Staff, who merit special appreciation for their loyal help ; their work does not enjoy the limelight, but it is of importance for the success of the Council's efforts in maintaining public health.

CARRICK G. PAYTON

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
7A ST. GILES' SQUARE,
NORTHAMPTON.
JULY, 1949.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Certain information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied by the following officers, to whom acknowledgment is made and the Medical Officer of Health wishes personally to thank them for their co-operation during the year :—

Town Clerk
Borough Treasurer and Chief Rating Officer
Borough Engineer and Surveyor
Chief Education Officer
Water Engineer
Housing Manager
Registrar-General
Pathologist, Northampton General Hospital
Secretary, Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing
Honorary Secretary, Northampton Infant Welfare Voluntary Association
Honorary Secretary, Tuberculosis Care Committee
Manager, Northampton Employment Exchange
Messrs. R. H. Primavesi, Ltd.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as constituted on 31st December, 1948)

Ex-officio

The Worshipful the Mayor
(ALDERMAN MRS. H. M. NICHOLLS, J.P.)

Chairman

COUNCILLOR F. ETHERINGTON

Deputy-Chairman

COUNCILLOR L. D. B. COGAN, D.S.O., L.R.C.S.

Aldermen

C. H. J. BUTTERFIELD
J. H. ELLIS

Councillors

P. W. ADAMS
A. S. BAXTER
J. W. DICKINS
SAUL DOFFMAN
A. F. FAREY
MRS. K. M. GIBBS
W. LEES
M. W. O'BRIEN

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1948

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Chief Tuberculosis Officer	CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer	AVERELL S. DARLING, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare	MRS. M. MARTIN WILLIAMS, M.B., CH.B.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers	LEWIS B. PETERS, M.B., B.S. MISS MARGARET M. R. GAFFNEY, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. (Resigned 30–9–48) MISS MARY HAMILL, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. ROBERT T. HICKS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 15–11–48)
*Public Analyst**	A. PRIDEAUX DAVSON, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.
Dental Surgeon†	J. P. WILSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.
Sanitary Inspectors	M. T. PARRY‡‖ (*Chief Inspector*) B. KNOWLES, ‡‖ (*Deputy Chief Inspector*) T. L. BOAST‡‖ S. A. TENCH‡ H. S. DAVIES‡‖ (*Meat and Food Inspector*) A. C. GOOD‡ (From 1–4–48) T. A. HARRIS‡ (From 1–8–48 ; *also Canal Boats and Common Lodging House Inspector*)
Student Sanitary Inspectors	T. A. HARRIS (Until 31–7–48) A. C. GOOD (Until 31–3–48) K. R. ANDREWS (Commenced 22–3–48) J. W. KENDALL (Commenced 22–3–48)
Health Visitors	MISS S. M. WEEKS§ (*Superintendent*) MRS. F. H. SMITH MISS R. M. BRADY§ MISS A. E. NORGATE§ MISS E. HOWARD§ MISS C A. HALLAHAN§ (Resigned 30–4–48) MRS. E. F. HUNT§
Student Health Visitors	MISS A. B. PARKER (Commenced 1–7–48) MISS E. J. BUCKINGHAM (Commenced 14–9–48) MISS M. E. BOYD (Commenced 1–11–48)
Matron, Spencer Day Nursery	MISS M. DRINKWATER
Matron, Kingsthorpe Park Day Nursery	MISS M. A. WESTCOTT

Organiser of Domestic Help	Mrs. M. D. Harding (Commenced 19–7–48)
*Acting Mental Health Officer**	Mrs. K. M. Ward (Also *Authorised Officer ;* commenced 5–7–48)
Authorised Officer and Assistant Mental Health Officer	R. H. Johnson (Commenced 1–7–48)
Assistant Welfare Officer	Miss E. E. Bitchenor (Commenced 20–7–48)
Clerks	A. F. Knight (*Chief Clerk*) H. T. Boswell S. E. Moore (Resigned 28–2–48) W. F. Eales L. Blake C. Adams (Commenced 15–3–48) D. R. Grothusen (Commenced 26–2–48) O. H. Price (Returned from military service 10–5–48) W. G. Tomalin R. A. Diment D. E. Gordon (Resigned 10–1–48) Miss D. E. Adnitt (*Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department*) Miss J. Richardson (*Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department*) Miss T. F. Smith, (*Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department*) K. M. Linnell (*Mental Health Sub-Department ; also Relief Authorised Officer ;* commenced 10–9–48)
Disinfecting, etc. Staff	A. W. Blason W. G. Smith F. J. R. Missin
Rat-catcher	W. E. J. Dunkley

TRANSFERRED STAFF

The following Officers carried out duties for the Local Authority until 4th July, 1948, after which date they were transferred to Oxford Regional Hospital Board and rendered part-time service only to Northampton County Borough Council :—

N. B. Laughton, m.b., ch.b., d.p.h. (*Tuberculosis Officer/Chest Physician*)

Mrs. B. D. Claridge (*Tuberculosis Almoner*—commenced 2–3–48)

Miss C. Reese (*Tuberculosis Nurse*)

*Part-time appointment.

†School Dental Officer ; part time devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

‡Holds Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

||Holds Certificate for Inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

§Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Latitude..... 52° 14′ North Longitude..... 0° 54′ West

Height of Guildhall above general mean sea level (in feet)...	252
Area of Borough (in acres)	6,201
Population :—	
Census 1931 (before extension)	92,341
Census 1931 (including area added 1st April, 1932) ...	96,546
Registrar-General's Estimated Civilian Population for 1948	104,380
Number of Inhabited Houses :—	
Census 1931	23,141
According to Rate Books (31st December, 1948)	30,443
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1931)	24,966
Rateable Value (31st December, 1948)	£807,581
Yield of One Penny Rate (31st December, 1948)	£3,211

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1948

		TOTAL	M.	F.		
Live Births	Legitimate	1,715	870	845	Birth-rate	17·5
	Illegitimate	110	59	51		
	Total	1,825	929	896		
Stillbirths	Legitimate	27	12	15	Rate	0·29*
	Illegitimate	3	1	2		
	Total	30	13	17		
Deaths		1,196	636	560	—Death-rate	11·5

Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions...			51·3
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth	From Sepsis	1	1†
	From Other Causes	0	

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births :—

Legitimate...33·8 Illegitimate...91·0 Total 37·3

	NUMBER	RATE
"Zymotic Deaths"	8	0·08
Deaths from Measles	0	0·00
Deaths from Whooping Cough	2	0·02
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age) ...	6	‡
Deaths from Diphtheria	0	0·00
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	42	0·40
Deaths from Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	0·01
Total Tuberculosis Deaths	43	0·41
Deaths from Cancer	199	1·91
Deaths from Influenza	1	0·01

*16·2 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births Registered.
†0·54 per 1,000 Total Births Registered.
‡3·3 per 1,000 Live Births Registered.

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population. The Registrar-General estimated the civilian population of the County Borough of Northampton for 1948 to be 104,380, or 100 below his estimate for 1947.

The natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of live births over deaths, for 1948 was 629, or 6·03 per thousand living.

Births. (Table 1, page 55). 1,825 live births (929 males, 896 females) were registered, giving a birth-rate of 17·5 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 17·9 for England and Wales and 20·0 for the 126 county boroughs and great towns, including the metropolitan boroughs. This is the lowest local rate since 1942.

Table 1 gives the birth-rates for the last decennium compared with those for England and Wales.

110 (6·0 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate. In England and Wales the percentage was 5·3.

Deaths. (Table 2, page 55, and Table C at end). 1,196 deaths (636 males, 560 females) were registered, equal to a death-rate of 11·5 (the lowest since 1938), compared with 10·8 for England and Wales and 11·6 for the great towns. Table 2 gives the local and national death-rates for the last ten years.

777 (65·0 per cent.) of the deaths related to elderly persons aged sixty-five years and upwards.

792 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in local institutions, equivalent to 51·3 per cent. of the total deaths. The deaths of non-residents were transferred by the Registrar-General to their respective areas, while the deaths of local residents which occurred elsewhere were assigned to Northampton County Borough as "inward transfers."

94 deaths occurred for which no medical certificates of the causes were furnished. These comprised 54 inquests, 23 coroner's certificates after post-mortem examinations without inquests, and 17 uncertified, equivalent to 7·9 per cent. of the nett deaths registered.

Table C at the end of this report, giving the causes of death in age-periods, was prepared in the Health Department from information supplied weekly by the local registrars. The classification agrees closely with the figures received from the Registrar-General on 9th May, 1949.

State of Employment. Unemployment remained at a satisfactory low level throughout 1948. Supply of female labour, adult and juvenile, could not satisfy demands and unemployment in these sections was negligible. More than half the persons registered as unemployed were either disabled persons or men over 55 years of age. These groups constituted a placing problem and reabsorption into industry was slow.

Meteorology. (Table 4, page 56). The total rainfall for 1948 was 27·88 inches, *i.e.*, exactly 4 inches more than in 1947 and 3·02 inches above the average for the past forty-four years, 1904 to 1947 inclusive. The wettest month was October and the driest March. The heaviest fall occurred on 2nd August, when 1·43 inches were registered. The number of days on which 0·01 inch or more rain fell was 184.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 90·5°F. on 29th July. The lowest reading of the thermometer was 21·0°F. on 20th February. There were 46 cold nights, *i.e.*, nights when the temperature fell to 32°F. (freezing point) or below that figure.

The prevailing wind was south-west on 152 days, north-west on 84, north-east on 69, and south-east on 61.

Other Statistics. The notes on infant and maternal mortality, stillbirths, notifiable and other diseases, housing conditions, and other statistics usually included in the annual report, will be found under the headings referring to these matters.

Attention is also directed to the statistics on page 11 and to Tables A, B, C, and D at the end of this report.

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health Staff. A list of the officers of the Health Department appears on pages 9 and 10.

The staff employed in the school health service is listed in the Annual Report upon the School Health Service, *see* page 95.

Treatment Centres and Clinics. A complete list is given below of clinics, etc., in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1948 :—

Ante-natal Clinics

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 9 a.m.

Post-natal Clinic

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Infant Welfare Centres

(1) Abington Avenue (Congregational Church Rooms).
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(2) Broadmead (Baptist Church Rooms).
Mondays and Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(3) Dallington (Church of England School).
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(4) Doddridge Memorial (Congregational Church Rooms).
Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(5) Far Cotton (St. Mary's Church Rooms).
Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(6) Kingsley Park (Methodist Church Rooms).
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

(7) Kingsthorpe (Baptist Church Rooms).
Tuesdays and Fridays, 2. to 4.30 p.m.
(8) St. Giles' Street (Infant Welfare Centre).
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
(9) St. Sepulchre's (Church Buildings).
Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINICS

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. Wednesdays, 9 to 11 a.m. (Children under five years of age).
School Clinic, King Street. By appointment. (School children).

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. Weekdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 to 4.30 p.m. (Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon).

EYE CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Northampton General Hospital.
School cases referred by Ophthalmic Surgeon.

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

DENTAL CLINIC

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

Manfield Orthopædic Clinic, Hazelwood Road. Cases referred through Infant Welfare Centres or School Clinic.

SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Public Baths, Upper Mounts. Cases referred from Infant Welfare Centres or School Clinic.

SPEECH CLINIC

28 Billing Road. By appointment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

County Offices, Guildhall Road. By appointment.

CHEST CLINIC (TUBERCULOSIS)

Chest Clinic, 11 St. Matthew's Parade.
Ordinary sessions :—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Men—10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Women—2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Clinic for workers :—Mondays from 6 p.m.
Clinic for contacts, etc. :—As arranged.
Clinic for A.P. Treatment :—Mondays and Wednesdays commencing 2.30 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment Centre, Northampton General Hospital.
Males—Wednesdays 2 p.m. ; Fridays 7 p.m.
Females—Mondays 7 p.m. ; Fridays 12 noon.

SCABIES TREATMENT CENTRE

By appointment only.

National Health Service. All the Northampton County Borough Council's proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946, were approved by the Minister of Health during 1948, some with modifications mostly of a minor character :—

SECTION	SUBJECT	DATE OF APPROVAL
22	Care of Mothers and Young Children	20th May, 1948
23	Midwifery	7th June, 1948
24	Health Visiting	10th March, 1948
25	Home Nursing	4th June, 1948
26	Vaccination and Immunisation	28th April, 1948
27	Ambulance Services	31st May, 1948
28	Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	16th April, 1948 31st May, 1948 26th October, 1948
29	Domestic Help	10th March, 1948
51	Mental Health Services	31st May, 1948

Full details of these schemes would occupy too much space, but the following is a summary of the main proposals :—

Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22)

The scheme provides for continuation of arrangements made for ante-natal and post-natal clinics, care of premature infants, dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, supply of welfare foods, day nurseries, care of unmarried mothers and their children, and financial contributions to voluntary bodies.

In addition, maternity outfits will be provided free of charge to expectant mothers.

Expansion of some of the services is also envisaged in the development plan.

Midwifery (Section 23) ; Home Nursing (Section 25)

A fresh agreement with the Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing is to be entered into whereby the Institute are to conduct the whole of the domiciliary midwifery service and home nursing in Northampton County Borough.

The Institute will employ sufficient staff for these purposes.

A joint committee formed from the Local Health Authority and the Queen's Institute of District Nursing will control and direct the schemes.

Health Visiting (Section 24)

The Local Authority plan to augment the staff of health visitors to provide a complete health visitor service for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of persons suffering from illness, to expectant and nursing mothers, and to mothers and others charged with the care of young children.

This involves an extension of the functions formerly assigned to a health visitor, under which she was primarily concerned with the care of mothers and children.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining trained staff, the Health Committee have made arrangements for suitable students to be trained and added to the present staff.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Medical practitioners who wish to participate in this service will deal with persons applying to them for diphtheria immunisation or vaccination against smallpox.

Medical officers employed in the Health Department will continue to carry out diphtheria immunisation at clinics or other centres.

Compulsory vaccination has now ceased.

AMBULANCE SERVICES (Section 27)

The St. John Ambulance Brigade will operate the whole of the ambulance services by agreement with the Local Authority.

The County Borough Council have representation on the Brigade Transport Committee.

The services, which are free, provide for the conveyance, where necessary, at any time of the day or night, of persons suffering from illness (including accidents) or mental defectives or expectant or nursing mothers from places in the County Borough to places in or outside Northampton.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

The Tuberculosis Care Committee will still be the responsible body for the supervision of this scheme so far as it affects persons suffering from tuberculosis. A stock of nursing equipment and home comforts is maintained by the Committee for loan to tuberculous households.

Future development plans include the provision of a convalescent home for children from tuberculous households, a hostel for single tuberculous persons, domiciliary occupational therapy, and possibly a workshop for those patients who, by reason of a positive sputum, are unable to obtain employment elsewhere.

This Section also provides for invalid articles to be on loan, by an arrangement with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing ; the development of arrangements in the light of circumstances and experience for affording care and after-care to persons discharged from hospitals and other invalids ; and the promotion of health education and the publication from time to time of revised editions of the Health Services Handbook.

DOMESTIC HELP (Section 29)

This scheme provides for the appointment of an organiser and at least twelve domestic helps, together with a clerk, in order that help may be afforded to households where such is needed owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age.

Mental Health Services (Section 51)

The Health Committee, acting through a Mental Welfare Sub-Committee, will discharge the functions of the County Borough Council under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts, as amended by the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The services of the Medical Officer of Health and assistant medical officers will be devoted to part-time work in the mental health services and for this purpose they will be appointed certifying officers under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

The scheme provides for the appointment of a mental health officer, an assistant (who will be designated as a duly authorised officer), and a clerk. These three officers will be appointed as duly authorised officers.

The Handicraft Centre will be continued and it is intended to open a whole-time centre in Chapel Place when the old building has been reconditioned and extended.

Home Nursing. As stated previously, this service was provided by the Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing on behalf of the Council as from 5th July, 1948. From that date until 31st December, 1948, the Queen's Nurses paid 18,243 visits to 1,581 cases. There were eleven whole-time nurses on the staff at the end of 1948.

Ambulance Services. As already stated, the St. John Ambulance Brigade operated the ambulance services on behalf of the Local Authority as from 5th July, 1948. This arrangement covered infectious disease cases as well as general ambulance work and accidents.

The following summarises the work from 5th July to 31st December, 1948 :—

	AMBULANCES	CARS	TOTALS
Vehicles	8	1	9
Calls	2,558	328	2,886
Patients carried	3,089	585	3,674
Accidents and other emergency calls included in above	145	1	146
Total mileage	29,347	7,323	36,670

The growth in the mileage figures month by month is shewn below :—

July (from 5th)	3,323
August	4,978
September	6,406
October	6,983
November	7,378
December	7,602
Total	36,670

Domestic Help. The National Health Service Act, 1946, permits local health authorities to make arrangements whereby domestic help can be provided for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age

To this end, the Council appointed a whole-time Organiser of Domestic Help, who commenced duties on 19th July, 1948.

In July, 1948, two home helps were available for occasional confinement cases. On 31st December, 1948, there were six whole-time and five part-time helps on the staff.

From 19th July to 31st December, 1948, cases helped were :— maternity 17, general 39, total 56.

The Organiser of Domestic Help attended eight meetings of women's organisations in order to explain the scheme and recruit helpers.

Applications for such help should be made to the Medical Officer of Health. Charges appropriate to the means of the user will be made.

(*See also* paragraph on home helps on page 54).

Mental Health Services. As from 5th July, 1948, the Health Committee, acting through the Mental Welfare Sub-Committee, assumed responsibility for the administration of legislation embodied in the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts, as amended by the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The report for 1948 is incorporated in this volume (*see* pages 75 to 87).

School Health Service. The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer. The Annual Report upon the School Health Service is published on pages 89 to 111 and gives particulars of the staff employed and the work done.

The number of scholars on the registers at primary schools for the year ended 31st December, 1948, was 7,773, with an average attendance of 6,940 (89·3 per cent.). There were 2,750 pupils on the rolls at secondary modern schools, with an average attendance of 2,519 (91·6 per cent.).

Welfare Services. The National Assistance Act, 1948, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, made provision for comprehensive services falling into two main groups :—

(1) National Assistance, taking the form chiefly of financial aid to needy persons (and whose needs are not otherwise met from any other source) ; and

(2) Residential accommodation for the aged, the infirm, and others who require care and attention to be provided in this way, with special welfare services for the blind, deaf and dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury, or congenital deformity.

In Northampton County Borough the services under heading (2) are being administered by the Medical Officer of Health and schemes under Sections 21, 29, and 30 of the Act were in course of preparation at the end of the year for submission to the Minister of Health.

In the meantime, the former Blind Visitor acted as Assistant Welfare Officer and in this capacity continued to supervise the welfare of blind persons and gave instruction in Braille and handicrafts.

Blind Persons. At the end of 1948 the number of blind persons resident in the County Borough was 199, classified as follows :—

8 St. Dunstan's trained men (2 working at home, 2 working elsewhere, and 4 unemployed) ;
3 in residential homes ;
2 in mental homes ;
4 in St. Crispin Hospital ;
6 in St. Edmund's Hospital ;
2 children not at school ;
4 at schools for the blind ;
21 employed in the Workshops, Gray Street ;
2 employed as homeworkers ;
13 employed elsewhere ; and
134 unemployable and living at home or in lodgings.

During the year, 16 persons were examined by the ophthalmic surgeon with a view to being registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, or National Assistance Act, 1948, of whom four were found to be "not blind."

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as none was considered necessary.

Persons in Need of Care and Attention. On 1st December, 1948, the Health Committee recommended that application be made to the Court, under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for an Order for removal to St. Edmund's Hospital of Miss J. R., aged 85 years, who was in need of care and attention. This was approved by the Town Council on 6th December, 1948. On 13th December, the Court made an Order and when the appropriate officer proceeded to execute it, he found that the lady had passed away. At the inquest held the next day, a verdict was reached of "exhaustion due to starvation."

In order to avoid delay which would be likely to occur in dealing with urgent cases under Section 47, the powers and duties of the Council in this respect have been delegated to the Welfare Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee.

Burial of the Dead. Between 5th July and 31st December, 1948, there were five occasions when it was necessary for the Local Authority to arrange burials in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Hospitals. As from 5th July, 1948, the local hospitals, both voluntary and municipal, passed to the Oxford Regional Hospital Board, acting through the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee No. IV.

The following hospitals, however, continued until 18th January, 1949, to be administered on an agency basis by the Health Department :—

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Harborough Road ;
Tuberculosis Hospital, Welford Road ;
Smallpox Hospital, Mere Way.

Laboratory Facilities. (Table 13, page 64). These facilities remained as in the previous year and were quite adequate, most of the work being performed in the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, free of charge to the Local Authority. Table 13 gives particulars of clinical bacteriology.

Maternity and Other Nursing Homes. At the end of the year there were 5 nursing homes on the register, *viz* :—

Maternity homes	2
Mixed home	1
Home for non-maternity cases	1
Home for mothers and babies (St. Saviour's)	1

The last mentioned institution is situated in Manor Road, Kingsthorpe, and is managed by a committee of the Peterborough Diocesan Authorities on which the County Borough Council are represented. The home is for unmarried mothers who are retained, along with their babies, in the institution for about four months, during which period they receive training in domestic duties as well as child management.

These institutions contain 65 beds (including 43 for maternity cases). They are inspected at regular intervals by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the officer appointed by the Local Authority to carry out this duty. (*See* page 51).

Five institutions were exempted from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, *viz* :—Northampton General Hospital (including Barratt Maternity Home), Margaret Spencer Home of Rest, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home, and Bethany Homestead Nursing Home.

Nurses' Agency. On 3rd June, 1947, a licence expiring on 31st December, 1948, was issued, subject to certain conditions, for a lady in the County Borough to conduct an agency for the supply of nurses. The premises were visited periodically by a medical officer of the Health Department and the records inspected.

The licence was not renewed for 1949.

Legislation in Force. Appended is a list of Local Acts and Orders, General Adoptive Acts, and Byelaws relating to public health in force in the County Borough :—

LOCAL ACTS AND ORDERS

Northampton Improvement Act, 1843.
Northampton Waterworks Act, 1861.
Northampton Corporation Markets and Fairs Act, 1870.
Northampton Improvement Act, 1871.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Arundel, etc.) Act, 1876.
Northampton Waterworks Act, 1882.
Northampton Corporation Act, 1882.
Northampton Corporation Waterworks Act, 1884.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1892.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1893.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1900.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1907.
Northampton Corporation Act, 1911.
Northampton Corporation Water Act, 1913.
Northampton Corporation Act, 1922.
Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1925.
Northampton Extension Act, 1931.
Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (Northampton) Act, 1932.
The Northampton (Phoenix Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935.
The Northampton (Tanner Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935.
The Northampton (Spring Lane No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936.
The Northampton (Nelson Street No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
The Northampton (St. George's Square) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
The Northampton (Paradise Row) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
The Northampton (St. Edmund's Terrace No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.

The Northampton (St. Edmund's Terrace No. 1A) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.

The Northampton (Cliff Row No. 1A) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.

The Northampton (Adelaide Place) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.

The Northampton (Chapel Place) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.

The Northampton (Doddridge Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (St. Mary's Street No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (St. Mary's Street No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Dallington Road) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Arundel Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Welford Road) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (High Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Brook Lane) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Kingswell Road) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Ash Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Kingswell Street No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Kingswell Street No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (St. Peter's Street, etc.) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Woolmonger Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Gregory Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (St. Peter's Street, etc.) Housing Confirmation Order No. 1, 1938.

The Northampton Corporation Act, 1943.

Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (Northampton) Act, 1948.

General Adoptive Acts

*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 :—

Parts I., II., III., and V. (adopted 6th April, 1891) ;
Part IV. (7th December, 1942).

*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 :—

Part II., except s. 19 (adopted 3rd July, 1911) ;
Part III. (s. 50 adopted on 28th August, 1912, s. 47 on 21st December, 1923, and remainder of sections on 21st March, 1932) ;
Part IV., except s. 68 (21st March, 1932) ;
Part V. (21st March, 1932) ;
Part VI. (3rd July, 1911) ;
Part X., s. 95 (14th November, 1922).

*Public Health Act, 1925 :—

Parts II., III., IV., and V., except ss. 21, 25, 27, and 34 in Part II. and ss. 48 and 49 in Part IV. (adopted 8th March, 1926) ;
Part II., s. 21 (15th May, 1926).

**NOTE.—Certain of the public health provisions of these Acts were repealed by the Public Health Act,* 1936, *and re-enacted in that Act as general legislation.*

Byelaws under the Public Health Acts :—

Slaughterhouses (confirmed 1887, 1929, and 1932).
Cemeteries (1947).
Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures used for Human Habitation (1914 and 1932).
Luggage Porters and Light Porters (1924).
Pleasure Grounds, &c. (1926 and 1933).
New Streets (1927 and 1932).
Nursing Homes (1929 and 1932).
Imposing on Occupier duties in connection with Removal of House Refuse (1932).
Common Lodging Houses (1932).
Parking Places (1936 and 1937).
Hackney Carriages (1948).
Nuisances from Snow, Filth, Ashes, &c., Keeping of Animals (1939).
Regulation of Offensive Trades, Businesses or Manufactures and the Trade or Business of Fish Frying (1939).
Building (1939).

Byelaws under Northampton Corporation Water Act, 1913 :—

Prevention of Pollution (1915).

Byelaws under Municipal Corporations Act, 1882 :—

Good Rule and Government (1929).

Royal Sanitary Institute. On Thursday, 1st April, 1948, the Royal Sanitary Institute held a Sessional Meeting at Northampton, which was attended by about 200 delegates from adjacent areas.

The Chairman was Dr. F. T. H. Wood, O.B.E., Deputy-Chairman of the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

After a welcome extended by The Worshipful the Mayor (Alderman Mrs. H. M. Nicholls, J.P.), four papers were read at the morning session :—

(1) "Control of Infection in Day Schools," by C. M. Smith, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., County Medical Officer of Health, Northamptonshire ;

(2) "Suggested Amendments to the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Orders," by Morley T. Parry, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Northampton ;

(3) "The Water Supply of Northampton," by C. G. Payton, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Northampton ;

(4) "Description of the Northampton Water Works," by Leonard H. Brown, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., Water Engineer and Manager, Northampton.

Interesting discussions followed, after which the delegates took lunch at the invitation of the Health Committee.

Visits were arranged for the afternoon to :—

(1) The Corporation Water Works at Ravensthorpe ;

(2) Boot and shoe factories ;

(3) Northampton General Hospital, including Barratt Maternity Home ;

(4) Bethany Homesteads for old people.

Transport was provided for each visit.

Tea was taken afterwards at the invitation of the Water Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health was privileged to make the arrangements locally and convene the meeting.

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water. Particulars relating to the waterworks at Teeton and Hollowell and the sources of the public water supply of Northampton have been given in previous reports.

The water is treated with charcoal for undesirable flavour, filtered, and chlorinated, so that it reaches a high degree of bacteriological purity. 99 samples collected from different points of supply were submitted to Dr. Arthur Davies of the Devonport Pathological Laboratories, Greenwich, and satisfactory reports were received in 93 instances. Of the remaining 6, 3 were stated to be badly contaminated, 2 gave a high count, and 1 shewed traces of contamination. The badly contaminated samples were all from the same point, where, after treatment of a newly

laid portion of the main, subsequent samples proved satisfactory. Further samples from the other points of delivery were also good. No samples were taken for chemical analysis.

The average daily consumption of water in the County Borough was estimated to be 24·3 gallons per head of the population in 1948. Taking a three-year 80 per cent. drought as a basis, the local demand is just met, but allows little for future requirements.

Only a very few houses in the County Borough are not supplied direct from the public mains.

Approximately half the houses are without baths and 9,000 closets lack water-flushing apparatus.

In 1948, 12 further samples were taken from Becket's Well, of which 4 were unsatisfactory. Added to the 37 samples (28 unsatisfactory) taken in 1947, this gives a total of 49 samples taken during the period 3rd June, 1947, to 24th February, 1948, 32 being reported by the Bacteriologist to shew evidence of contamination.

A special report was presented to the Health Committee on 28th January, 1948, and it was recommended that the well be closed. This was confirmed by the Town Council at their meeting on 1st March, 1948.

The outlet was eventually boxed in by means of York flagging and alternative arrangements for a supply of drinking water for children playing in Becket's Park were suggested.

Drainage and Sewerage. The sewerage system of the County Borough was described in the report for 1933 after the construction of the new outfall sewer and the works at Ecton, where after screening and sedimentation the sewage is subjected to land treatment and finally discharged into the River Nene. The effluent before discharge is under constant supervision and examination by the resident chemist.

Sewer construction was carried out during the year by, or under the supervision of, the Borough Engineer's Department in connection with Dallington Fields Housing Estate and six cottages in Dallington Village ; sewers were dredged or repaired in various localities.

Rivers and Streams. At no time was that portion of the River Nene which flows through Northampton in such a state as to give rise to any nuisance.

Closet Accommodation. There are still approximately 9,000 closets in the County Borough without water-flushing apparatus.

Public Cleansing. This continues to be efficiently carried out under the direction of the Borough Engineer. Collection of household refuse and salvage is made twice weekly.

Sanitary Inspection. (Table 5, pages 57 and 58). The work of the sanitary inspectors is summarised in Table 5. During the year, 2,109 houses were inspected, of which 1,169 were found to require attention, with the result that 822 were repaired, while others were dealt with as conditions required, details of which appear in Table 5.

There were no drainage reconstructions.

Shops and Offices. During 1948 no premises were referred to the Department by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for action under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

Smoke Abatement. Owing to the staple industries being of a light character and to the extensive use of electricity and gas as motive power, smoke abatement has not been a serious problem in Northampton. The poor quality fuels available, however, did cause an increase in this work in 1948.

There are no byelaws in operation in the County Borough relating to the emission of black smoke.

Swimming Baths and Pools. Northampton is very well supplied with swimming facilities, both open air and enclosed, the Public Baths, Upper Mounts, being a splendid example of a modern bathing establishment, whilst the open-air swimming pool, commonly called Midsummer Meadow Baths, is a very large sheet of water with pleasant surroundings. There is also an indoor bath at Barry Road School.

One sample taken from the Public Baths, where the water is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination, was stated by the bacteriologist to be free from any trace of contamination.

Two chemical samples from Midsummer Meadow Baths were reasonably good.

Disinfestation Service. The municipal disinfestation service set up in August, 1946, to deal with insect pest problems of all types, is firmly established. Materials used are DDT solutions and Gammexane powders, solutions, and smoke generating compositions. The solutions are applied by 30 lb. pressure and electric sprays. Powders are applied by specially made dust blowers, although in some instances large floor areas have been treated by sweeping powder across the surface.

Charges are made on the following basis :—For ordinary dwelling-houses, a flat rate of five shillings per room has been adopted, with a maximum charge of £2 per house. For infestations of bed bugs and fleas, which are certified by the sanitary inspectors as requiring attention in the public interest, no charge is made.

Treatment of business premises is carried out after survey and estimate of cost has been prepared for special solutions which may have to be purchased or made up to deal with the particular problem.

The Ministry of Health require certain information regarding the eradication of bed bugs set out according to a prescribed form :—

(1) During 1948, infestations of bed bugs were found in 31 Council houses and 21 other houses.

(2) Methods of disinfestation employed—*See above.*

(3) The furniture of tenants from bug-infested houses is treated before removal into new houses. 30 such treatments were carried out.

(4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by Health Department employees under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.

(5) Supervision or the education of tenants is given when treating premises, so as to prevent re-infestation after cleansing, and 221 check visits were made.

Schools. The sanitary condition of the schools was kept under constant observation.

Canal Boats. The following is extracted from the annual report under Section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, prepared for the Ministry of Health. Fifty-four boats, registered to carry 155½ adults, were inspected during the year. The actual number of occupants was 68 adults and 53 children. Nine boats required minor repairs, fifteen needed repainting, and three had no effective water vessels, but all boats inspected were found free from vermin. No legal proceedings were necessary. No case of infectious disease was notified and no boat was detained for disinfection. No boats were registered during the year; the number on the register, and believed to be in use, is three.

Common Lodging Houses. At the end of the year there were only two common lodging houses on the register, *viz* :—

PREMISES.	ACCOMMODATION (MEN).
38/40 Compton Street	8
5 St. Andrew's Street	34
Total	42

The Inspector of Common Lodging Houses kept these premises under frequent supervision. He made 70 visits; six defects were found and remedied.

The accommodation now available in the County Borough is insufficient and there is still difficulty in obtaining the necessary quantity of bedding for renewals.

Factories. Table 8 (page 60) gives particulars of work done under the Factories Act, 1937, in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Offensive Trades. At the end of December, 1948, there were eleven names on the register, *viz*:—

Fat melter	1
Rag and bone dealers	7
Bone dealer	1
Tripe boiler	1
Tripe boiler, fat melter, and gut scraper	1

All these offensive trades were kept under supervision by the district sanitary inspectors and were conducted with a minimum of nuisance.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. There are no tent or shack dwellers permanently in the County Borough, nor are there any licensed camping sites, but the municipal car parks are occasionally used by variety artistes and circus performers.

Premises controlled by Byelaws, etc. Particulars of these, excepting the above-mentioned, will be found in Section V. (pages 33 to 36) dealing with food, as they comprise cowsheds, dairies, bakehouses, slaughterhouses, ice cream shops, etc.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. The object of these Acts, as explained in former reports, is to prevent the use in furniture of flock, etc., made from material which has been contaminated by human excreta. With a view to preventing this occurring, a certain chemical standard is prescribed below which the rag flock must not fall if it is to be used in the furniture trade. The Chief Sanitary Inspector paid six visits to establishments where rag flock is used, for the purpose of inspecting the invoices. As a result of these inspections it was considered unnecessary to take any samples.

Rat Repression. The full-time Rat-catcher, working under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, accounted for 1,819 tails. His advice and help are at the service of any ratepayer on application being made to the Health Office.

The location map of sites from which complaints were received indicates that all is not as it should be with the sewers in the older parts of the town.

IV.—HOUSING

Council Houses. The present position of the municipal housing schemes is given below :—

Number of Council houses completed during 1948	320
Total number of houses erected for the Corporation up to 31st December, 1948	5,502

The above figures do not include 250 temporary bungalows.

Other New Buildings. The following private building operations, plans for which had been approved by the Council, were carried out during the year :—

Dwellinghouses (private enterprise)	42
Additions or alterations to dwellinghouses	22
Conversion of houses into flats (number of family units) ...	45
Conversion of shop and house into house only	1
Rebuilt war-damaged houses	2
New shop fronts or alterations to shops	6
New offices, etc., and alterations to offices	9
New bank premises	1
Temporary church building	1
Additions and alterations to hospital	5
Alterations or extensions to factories, warehouses, etc. ...	43
Extensions to bakeries	3
Extensions to dairies	3
Motor houses	88
Electric transformer stations	2
Water closets and lavatories	13
Miscellaneous	16

Housing Acts. (Tables 6 and 7, page 59). Sixteen houses were represented under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as being in such a state as to be unfit for human occupation. Eight Demolition Orders were made, but none of the properties had been demolished by the end of the year. Table 6 gives the condition at the end of 1948 of houses represented during recent years which had not been finally dealt with.

The staff made 580 visits of house-to-house inspection under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, and found defects in 235, chiefly want of cleanliness and repairs.

Public Health Acts. Table 5 (page 57) gives particulars of the work of the sanitary inspectors under these Acts.

Although it was possible to maintain a good rate of progress with house repairs throughout the whole of the war period, the year 1948 saw further improvement.

A difficulty arises where the main defect renders a house a dangerous structure under Section 58 of the Public Health Act, 1936. 27 such structures were reported to the Borough Engineer; 15 were either rebuilt or reduced to first floor level during the year and work was in progress in all the other cases.

Prosecutions. Legal proceedings were necessary in two instances to enforce the repair of property.

Other prosecutions are mentioned in the paragraphs dealing with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, on page 35, Seizure of Unsound Food on page 34, and the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, on page 34.

Overcrowding. Cases of overcrowding continue to be brought to notice. There were 33 known cases, involving 203 persons, at the end of 1948, most of them being of a minor character when measured by legal standards.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses. The waiting list for Council houses on 31st December, 1948, comprised 4,330 applicants, classified as follows :—

Living in rooms (local)	2,608
Tenants (local)	824
Resident outside County Borough	510
Awaiting marriage	33
Applications for flats with one bedroom	232
Applications for old people's homes	8
Applications for Corporation shops	115

Housing Statistics. The particulars for 1948 are set out below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses.*

(1)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,109
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	580
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	89
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,006

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	434

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5

(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(*a*) By owners 5

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 599

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(*a*) By owners 577

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 8

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

4.—*Housing Act,* 1936.—*Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 33

(2) Number of persons dwelling therein 203*

B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 39

C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 38

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 268*

D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil

E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report †

*Equivalent number of units=173½ and 230 respectively.

†*See* paragraph on "Overcrowding" on page 30.

Central Area Re-development Scheme Inquiry. On 14th December, 1948, and the two following days, Lindley Henshaw, Esq., M.C., F.R.I.C.S., held a Public Local Inquiry at the Guildhall, Northampton, into an application by the County Borough Council for confirmation of the Northampton Town Planning Compulsory Purchase No. 1 Order, 1948, made by the Council under Section 9 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944. The Order was in respect of certain land and premises comprising approximately 32 acres in the older part of the centre of the town, roughly bounded by Marefair, Gold Street, College Street, Sheep Street, Herbert Street, Scarletwell Street, and St. Andrew's Road.

Evidence on behalf of the Council was given by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Borough Architect, and the Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Officer of Health stated that in the area covered by the Order there were 465 separate dwellinghouses (counting flats as separate units). Of these, 17 were newly built, 303 were in some structural disrepair, 145 were in serious structural disrepair ; 364 had long hopper closets, 101 had pedestal closets ; 371 had no flushing cisterns, 94 had flushing cisterns ; 6 shared three closets ; 56 had external water supply (14 of these had to share a tap) ; and 438 had no bath.

In addition to these 465 dwellinghouses, there were 74 business premises with dwelling accommodation, 21 public houses, 1 common lodging house, and 18 derelict houses and shops.

It was a significant fact that there were no dwellinghouses other than the 17 newly built which came up to a reasonable standard ; of the other 448, 150 were definitely sub-standard.

The lay-out of the majority of the houses was bad. Most of them had been built for the greater part of a century. The internal arrangement of the houses had much to be condemned, with their small rooms, poor lighting and ventilation, and with rooms which opened direct to the street. The streets were narrow and the area as a whole was very congested. Most of the houses had little or no gardens.

It was felt that the provisions of Section 9 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, gave the Council an opportunity to do what never could be done under previous legislation, that is, to deal with the area as a whole, to demolish that which was against the interests of the health of the inhabitants, and to rebuild on the area new dwellings with all the benefits that modern sanitation could provide.

The Medical Officer of Health also disclosed that of 1,175 houses demolished under the Housing Acts, 1930–1936, 242 were in the area covered by the Order, representing 20·6 per cent. of the total houses demolished in the County Borough.

Other Housing Matters. Reference should be made to Section III. "Sanitary Circumstances" for other information bearing on housing.

The estimated number of inhabited houses in the Borough on 31st December, 1948, was 30,443. For a population of 104,380 this is equivalent to an average of 3·4 persons per house.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply. At the end of 1948 there were 61 milch cows in Northampton, contained in five herds.

All the tuberculin tested milk sold locally is produced outside the County Borough boundary.

Milk in Schools. Under the milk-in-schools scheme, 2,000,832 bottles of milk (each containing one-third of a pint) were supplied. Only pasteurised milk is authorised by the School Medical Officer.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk. Eighteen samples (seventeen ordinary milk and one tuberculin tested milk) were submitted in 1948 to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital, for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All were reported negative.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. At the end of the year, 5 cowkeepers, 68 retail dairymen, and 8 wholesalers were on the registers. Twelve of these resided outside the County Borough; their premises were inspected by officers of the rural sanitary authorities and passed as fit for the purpose before they were registered here. In addition, 117 persons were allowed to sell milk in bottles. The inspectors made 429 visits to registered premises, during which minor defects were found in five instances; these were quickly remedied.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1948. The following licences under these Regulations were in operation at the end of 1948:—

Dealers' licences to use the designation "tuberculin tested":—	
(*a*) bottling establishments	5
(*b*) shops and other premises	21
Dealers' licences to use the designation "pasteurised":—	
(*a*) pasteurising establishments	5
(*b*) shops and other premises	17

These licences were held by 31 dairymen in all.

353 samples of milk were submitted for examination, *viz*:—26 tuberculin tested, 279 pasteurised, and 48 sterilised. Six of the pasteurised samples failed to pass the methylene blue reduction test.

All the pasteurised and sterilised samples were also submitted to the phosphatase test; 8 pasteurised and 1 sterilised did not reach the required standard.

Meat and Other Foods. (Tables 9 and 10, pages 61 and 62). One officer is specially appointed as Meat and Food Inspector, devoting all his time to the work. Tables 9 and 10 give particulars of food condemned.

Of the 88 tons of food condemned as unfit for human consumption, only 6 tons were actually destroyed ; 74 tons were processed into tallow, soap, soap base, glue, bone grease, gelatine, industrial glycerine, fertilisers, etc., 1 ton was used for animal feeding, and 7 tons processed for medicinal purposes.

The Government control of slaughtering, which came into force on 15th January, 1940, continued throughout the year. The number of animals slaughtered during 1948 was 32,451 in the Government slaughterhouses and 70 under cottagers' licences, etc. In addition, 2,248 tons of imported meat passed through the distributing depots, only a small proportion being condemned for bone taint. The percentage of cows found after slaughter to be suffering to a greater or lesser extent from disease was 55·8 and for other cattle 42·2.

Seizure of Unsound Food. The officers of the Department did not formally seize any meat ; all that was condemned was voluntarily surrendered.

A meat pie containing a cigarette end was seized as unfit for human consumption. The vendor was fined £10 and 12s. 0d. costs.

Another seizure related to a loaf of bread which contained a beetle embedded in the crust when delivered to the householder. On instructions from the Health Committee, a warning letter was sent by the Town Clerk to the firm concerned.

Slaughterhouses. At the end of the year there were 32 slaughterhouses on the register. These are licensed annually under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but only four of them are now in use, *viz* :— Ransome Road, 1A Oliver Street, 8 Regent Square, and Cattlemarket, *i.e.*, those requisitioned and operated under Government control. The rest are closed. From July, 1948, the slaughterhouse in Oliver Street was closed, except for emergency use.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 to 1948. These Regulations, amongst other things, lay upon the owner or slaughterer of animals in an emergency out of hours (accidents, etc.) the onus of giving to the Department notice of the slaughter so that the carcase can be examined by the Meat and Food Inspector. 52 such notices were received during 1948.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. The names of 53 slaughtermen were on the register at the end of the year.

The driver of a van was fined £3 for failing to adopt sufficient precautions to prevent unnecessary pain and suffering to animals during transport.

Grading and Marking of Foodstuffs. The sanitary inspectors continue to carry out the duties imposed by the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 and 1926, and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, 1928 and 1931, and the numerous Orders made thereunder.

Sale of Food Regulations. The labelling requirements and standards prescribed by various Orders of the Ministry of Food are kept in mind by the sanitary inspector when sampling under the Food and Drugs Act.

Bakehouses. At the end of the year there were 67 bakehouses on the register. The inspectors paid 125 visits to these premises, when nine minor infringements (chiefly want of whitewashing) were discovered and subsequently remedied.

Ice Cream. At the end of 1948, the following registrations of ice cream premises were in operation :—

Group I.	Storing and selling prepacked ice cream	91
Group II.	Storing and selling bulk ice cream	10
Group III.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling cold mix ice cream	18
Group IV.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling hot mix ice cream	5
	Total	124

41 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Visits to premises numbered 423.

Other Premises dealing with Food. Under this heading come premises where food is dealt with, other than those already mentioned, *e.g.*, those connected with the manufacture and storage of potted meats, jams, sweets, etc., also cafés and licensed premises. 1,204 visits were made to these premises.

Food Poisoning. No outbreak of suspected food poisoning came to the notice of the Health Department during the year, although three cases were notified (two in one family) in which the infection was due to an organism of the Salmonella group.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. (Table 12, page 63). 311 samples (including 108 informal) were taken by the sanitary inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The nature of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in Table 12. 16 of them (5·1 per cent.) were found to be not genuine. 6 of these were informal samples. The action taken regarding the 10 formal samples found to be not genuine was as follows :—

Sample No. 9. Milk deficient in solids-not-fat 0·8 per cent. Warning letter sent to vendor.

No. 17. Beef sausages with total meat content of only 16·3 per cent. instead of 50·0 per cent. Two further samples (No. 34 informal and No. 54) contained 27·4 per cent. and 21·8 per cent. respectively. Vendor fined £5.

No. 21. Gin contained 4·16 per cent. excess water and was 37·7° under proof. Fined £5.

No. 54. Beef sausages with total meat content of only 21·8 per cent. See No. 17 above.

No. 91. Beef sausage meat contained rather less than one-fifth of the required meat content. Fined £10.

No. 137. Milk deficient in milk-fat 3·0 per cent. Warned.

No. 138. Milk deficient in milk-fat 4·3 per cent. Warned.

No. 139. Milk deficient in milk-fat 3·3 per cent. Warned.

No. 168. Milk deficient in milk-fat 5·3 per cent. Fined £10 10s. and £2 costs.

No. 201. Malt vinegar consisted of artificial vinegar not less than 95 per cent. Warned.

The average fat content of the 139 samples of genuine milk was 3·57 per cent. and the non-fatty solids 8·81 per cent., both figures being well above the minimum prescribed in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Preservatives were not detected in any of the milks sent for analysis.

Preservatives, etc. No infringements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1948, came to the notice of the Department during the year.

No action was taken under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 to 1948, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 to 1948, or the Public Health (Dried and Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1943.

Chemical Work. No change was made in the arrangements for chemical examinations made on behalf of the Department. This work is carried out by the Public Analyst to the County Borough, A. Prideaux Davson, Esq., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst's Laboratory, The Public Health Centre, Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.1.

Bacteriological Work. No change occurred in the arrangements for bacteriological examination of food, which was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital.

Samples of milk for the methylene blue and phosphatase tests were sent to the Northamptonshire County Council's Laboratory, Guildhall Road.

See also paragraphs on Tubercle Bacilli in Milk, page 33; Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1948, page 33; Ice Cream, page 35; and Shell-fish on page 36.

Shell-fish. Only mussels from relaying stations under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are allowed to be sold in the County Borough. All consignments of mussels arriving in Northampton are notified to the Health Department and all bags inspected to ensure that the seal is intact. Two samples submitted for bacteriological examination proved quite satisfactory.

Watercress. It is estimated that about seventy tons of watercress are sold annually in Northampton. The chief sources of supply are Berkhamsted, Bourne End, and Watford in Hertfordshire, Andover in Hampshire, and Stamford in Lincolnshire. There has been no reason to suspect the purity of the supply.

VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

"Zymotic Deaths." During 1948, eight deaths were certified as being due to the so-called "zymotic diseases," giving a "zymotic death-rate" of 0·08 per thousand of the civilian population:—

	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH-RATES
Diarrhœa (under two years)	6	0·06
Diphtheria	0	0·00
Typhoid Fever	0	0·00
Measles	0	0·00
Scarlet Fever	0	0·00
Smallpox	0	0·00
Whooping Cough	2	0·02

Each disease is dealt with separately in the next few pages.

Measles. 675 notifications of measles were received. The attack-rate for Northampton was 6·47, while for England and Wales it was 9·34. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough. 451 notifications of whooping cough were received. The attack-rate was 4·32; for England and Wales it was 3·42. Two deaths were attributed to this disease, giving a death-rate of 0·02, the same as for England and Wales.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis. Six local children under two years of age were certified as having died from enteritis, giving a rate of 3·3 per thousand live births registered, which is exactly the same as that for England and Wales.

Influenza. This is not a notifiable disease, consequently knowledge of its incidence is not very exact. Only one death was certified as due to influenza, giving a death-rate of 0·01, compared with 0·03 for England and Wales.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. This disease is commonly called "infantile paralysis." 6 cases (including two persons admitted to Northampton General Hospital and normally resident elsewhere) were notified, equal to an attack-rate of 0·06. There were no deaths.

All the 4 patients from Northampton County Borough were classified as mild and were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where the initial treatment was supervised by an orthopædic surgeon.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. Two notifications of cerebro-spinal meningitis were received. Neither related to a Northampton re ident.

Paratyphoid Fever. Five cases of paratyphoid B were notified from Northampton General Hospital, all being County residents. They were transferred to Harborough Road Hospital.

Dysentery. Three cases occurred, the infecting organism in each case being of the Salmonella group. Two were admitted to Harborough Road Hospital.

Malaria. One notification of malaria was received. It related to a relapse in a young man infected whilst in Italy.

Erysipelas. 28 cases of erysipelas were notified. The local attack-rate was 0·27, while for England and Wales it was 0·21. One case was treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There were no deaths.

Chickenpox. This disease, which is endemic, is not notifiable in this country, except during the prevalence of smallpox, consequently knowledge of its incidence is not very exact. 391 cases or suspected cases were reported amongst school children in Northampton according to the weekly returns furnished by head teachers.

Vaccination. Under the new arrangements in accordance with the National Health Service there were 117 vaccinations (81 under one year of age) and 34 re-vaccinations during the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948. No cases were specially reported of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis.

During 1948 no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Smallpox. No suspected cases of smallpox came to the notice of the Health Department during 1948.

Scarlet Fever. 324 notifications of scarlet fever were received, the highest annual total since 1935. The local attack-rate was 3·10, while that for England and Wales was 1·73. 229 of these cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There were no deaths from scarlet fever.

Diphtheria. Only 6 cases of diphtheria were notified—the lowest annual number for over fifty years. The local attack-rate was 0·06 ; for England and Wales it was 0·08. All the cases were treated in Harborough Road Hospital. There were no deaths.

One was an immunised child and was a very mild case.

55 phials of antitoxin (each of 8,000 units) were supplied free to general practitioners in the County Borough on application to the Health Office or the Central Police Station. (Under the National Health Service, Hospital Management Committees are now responsible for making antitoxin available to doctors).

The types of diphtheria prevalent in this area, as determined by the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, during the year were :—*gravis* 8 cases, *mitis* 3 cases, and *intermedius* 2 cases.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. The number of children under five years of age who received two injections (0·2 and 0·5 c.c.) of the prophylactic (A.P.T.) was 1,565; similarly, 120 children aged between five and fifteen were dealt with, making a total of 1,685 who completed the course during 1948. 500 children received reinforcing injections.

There is record that 4,535 children under five years of age, of an estimated population of 8,954 in this age-group, had completed a full course of immunisation up to 31st December, 1948, equal to 50·6 per cent. In the age-group five to fourteen years inclusive the number immunised was 9,897 out of an estimated population of 12,514, or 79·1 per cent.

53 phials of A.P.T. (each of 5 c.c.) were supplied free to practitioners in connection with immunisation.

Pneumonia. 70 notifications of pneumonia were received. The local attack-rate was 0·67, while the corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0·73. Ten cases were treated in the General Hospital. 43 deaths were ascribed to pneumonia, giving a local death-rate from this cause of 0·41, the same as for England and Wales.

Harborough Road Hospital. (Table 11, page 62). Table 11 gives statistics for 1948. The hospital was never full during the year in spite of cases being admitted from a wide area. The highest number of patients under treatment at any given time was 38 on October 9th and 10th, while the lowest was 5 on September 23rd–25th. The average number of patients was 19·0.

From 5th July, 1948, until 18th January, 1949, this hospital was administered by the Health Department on an agency basis on behalf of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee No. IV.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 41 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received. 16 of these related to out-of-town cases not notified in their own areas. The attack-rate per thousand total births was 22·1, compared with 6·89 for England and Wales. One case was treated at home, 6 at St. Edmund's Hospital, and 34 at the General Hospital. Of the 25 County Borough cases, 23 occurred in institutions, 1 was a general practitioner's case, and 1 a midwife's case.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during 1948.

Venereal Diseases. From 1st January to 4th July, 1948, 144 County Borough residents received treatment for the first time at the Special Clinic for venereal diseases held at Northampton General

Hospital, under the combined scheme worked in conjunction with the County Councils of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire. The classification of the new cases was as follows :—

CONDITION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Syphilis	23	14	37*
Gonorrhœa	21	7	28
Other than venereal	57	22	79
Totals	101	43	144

(*5 male and 5 female syphilis cases were of more than one year's standing).

8 syphilis (6 male and 2 female) and 38 gonorrhœa (28 male and 10 female) patients, including persons under treatment at the commencement of the year, carried out full courses of treatment recommended by the specialists in charge of the Clinic and were discharged after the final test of cure.

12 patients (7 syphilis and 5 gonorrhœa) ceased attending before completion of treatment or before final tests of cure were made, in spite of endeavours by the staff of the Clinic or Health Department to get them to continue.

The total attendances made by County Borough patients at the out-patient clinics were 1,739 and 265 days were spent in hospital by patients. In the treatment of syphilis, 465 doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds (stabilarsan or sulfarsenol) were administered, as also were 613 doses of other preparations, making a total of 1,078.

The times at which the clinics are held at Northampton General Hospital remain the same as last year, *viz* :—

Males—Wednesdays, 2 p.m. ; Fridays, 7 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 7 p.m. ; Fridays, 12 noon.

The Clinic remains under the medical direction of W. M. Robson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., although administrative control was assumed by the Hospital Management Committee as from 5th July, 1948.

During the whole of 1948, new cases from Northampton County Borough totalled 258 (56 syphilis, 63 gonorrhœa, 139 non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions). Total attendances at the Clinic were 3,387.

Cancer. (Table 3, page 55). The number of cancer deaths in Northampton during 1948 was 199, giving a local death-rate from this cause of 1·91 ; for England and Wales it was 1·86. Table 3 gives comparable figures for the last ten years.

Bacteriology. Table 13, page 64, gives particulars of clinical bacteriology. No change was made in the arrangements for carrying out bacteriological work for the Department, all of which, with the exception of water analysis, was done at the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital.

Disinfection. The number of articles dealt with at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road, was 34.

Scabies. The arrangements for the treatment of scabies at Miller's Meadow Slipper Baths, St. Andrew's Road, continued throughout the year. In addition to school children under the Education Committee's scheme, 65 County Borough patients were treated, comprising 27 males and 38 females. Under the arrangement with Northampton Rural District Council, 11 persons were also treated. Total attendances were 201. The same treatment, *viz* :—benzyl benzoate, which was found to be so successful in the past, was continued. The disease is less prevalent than it was a few years ago.

VII.—TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications. (Tables 21 and 22, page 69). During the year, 105 persons were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 98 were respiratory and 7 non-respiratory. Their disposal and age-groups are shewn in Tables 21 and 22. In addition, 13 cases already notified in other areas came into the County Borough.

Deaths. (Table 19, page 67). The number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis per thousand of the population in 1948 were as follow :—

	NO. OF DEATHS	DEATH-RATES
Respiratory tuberculosis	42	0·40
Other forms	1	0·01
Totals	43	0·41

The rate of 0·41 is the lowest on record for the County Borough.

The death-rate for all forms for England and Wales in 1948 was 0·51 (respiratory 0·44, other forms 0·07).

Table 19 gives the total tuberculosis death-rates for Northampton and for England and Wales during the last ten years.

Revision of Register. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, the names of 66 notified persons were removed from the register in 1948, these consisting of :—

(*a*) 4 in whom the diagnosis had not been established ;

(*b*) 62 where the patient might be regarded as having recovered.

On 31st December, 1948, there were 765 names on the Medical Officer of Health's register, 609 relating to respiratory and 156 to non-respiratory patients.

The number on the register of the Health Clinic on that date was 746.

Extra Nourishment. 195 grants of extra nourishment in the form of milk, sometimes also oil and malt, were made by the Health Committee and 96 patients received this benefit.

Park Workers. At the beginning of 1948, six men were employed on light duties under this scheme. Two went off work and one was taken on, making a total of five at the end of the year.

Housing. This is a factor of much importance in the incidence and spread of tuberculosis and the willing co-operation of the Housing Committee has helped much to minimise the dangers of unsatisfactory accommodation. In December, 1948, the number of tuberculous persons living in Council houses was 270.

Care Work. The need for care work becomes increasingly apparent and much valuable help is provided by the Care Committee. The sum of £76 was obtained from the proceeds of a Flag Day and the Christmas Seal Sale realised £334. The Chairman's special Christmas appeal brought in £36. The grant of £200 from the County Borough Council was augmented by £20 collected by Councillor Mrs. K. M. Gibbs and by voluntary donations. The money has gone to the assistance of patients and their families in providing clothing, bedding, footwear, extra nourishment, and medical comforts. A special report on the Care Committee's work has been issued by the Honorary Secretary.

Almoner's Department. Mrs. B. D. Claridge was appointed Almoner on 2nd March, 1948. This is a department with increasing demands in dealing with environmental and personal problems, rehabilitation, and welfare work in general. During the year, 639 home visits were paid and 794 people were interviewed at the Clinic.

Rehabilitation. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Ministry of Labour through the Disablement Resettlement Officer. Under the Government Training Scheme three clerical courses and one in handsewn bootmaking were provided. Four patients were given homework by local firms. The number of patients who returned to work and the channels of their re-employment is indicated below :—

Work found by Ministry of Labour	16
Work found by patients themselves	21
Work renewed with previous employer	23
Work obtained through Almoner	3
Work provided on Corporation Parks	2
Total	65

Tuberculosis Allowances. These allowances from both Government and Corporation ceased on 4th July, 1948, when such help became the responsibility of the National Assistance Board. Below is given a summary of allowances paid from 1st January to 4th July, 1948 :—

GOVERNMENT SCHEME

ALLOWANCES	NUMBER	COST £ s. d.
Maintenance	90	2,184 0 8
Discretionary	23	98 12 0
Special Payments	8	40 11 0
Total Allowances	121	2,323 3 8

Number of patients benefiting—96.

Number of patients receiving allowances at time of transfer to National Assistance Board—73.

BOROUGH SCHEME

ALLOWANCES	NUMBER	COST £ s. d.
Maintenance	61	1,872 5 8
Discretionary	8	22 2 1
Special Payments	6	55 5 0
Total Allowances	75	1,949 12 9

Number of patients benefiting—65.

Number of patients receiving allowances at time of transfer to National Assistance Board—54.

Mass Miniature Radiography. The third survey held in the Borough by the Mass Radiography Unit extended from 9th December, 1947, to 30th March, 1948. An Appointments Bureau was again opened, where anyone over school age, and not included in the factory groups, could book an appointment for examination. Press propaganda and direct contact with factory workers where possible proved valuable in the campaign. The success of mass radiography must depend ultimately on persistent propaganda directed towards enlightenment of the public ; this slow educative process can be achieved by producing practical evidence of its value to the community.

Below are tabulated data, as provided by the Mass Radiography Unit, summarising their work at the centre during the third (1947–48) survey :—

SUMMARY OF WORK

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Number of miniatures taken	7,936	4,649	12,585
Number of large films taken	188	122	310
Number of clinical examinations	75	50	125
Number referred to Health Clinic	28	28	56

RESULTS IN CASES REFERRED TO HEALTH CLINIC FOR EXAMINATION :—

ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Number requiring sanatorium treatment	8	10	18
Number requiring domiciliary treatment	1	4	5
Number requiring Health Clinic observation	—	2	2
	9	16	25

(All these cases were newly discovered ; 8 had a positive sputum and one refused to provide a specimen).

INACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Number requiring Health Clinic observation	7	5	12
Number requiring single re-check	3	1	4
Number requiring no further action	—	—	—
	10	6	16

NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS

Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	3	—	3
Pneumoconiosis	1	—	1
Intrathoracic new growth	1	—	1
Miscellaneous	—	1	1
Cases found normal	2	—	2
Case refusing to attend Health Clinic	—	1	1
	7	3	10

(2 male and 3 female cases awaiting classification).

RESULTS OF FINDINGS IN OTHER PERSONS EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR, BUT NOT REFERRED TO HEALTH CLINIC

INACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	21	5	26

Non-tuberculous Conditions

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Abnormality of bony thorax and lungs	2	—	2
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	1	2	3
Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	1
Bronchiectasis	—	1	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	5	—	5
Basal fibrosis	3	2	5
Cardio-vascular lesions—congenital	1	—	1
Cardio-vascular lesions—acquired	7	7	14
Cases found normal	6	3	9
Cases refusing to attend for clinical examination	1	1	2
	26	17	43

Type of Survey

Factories.
General public.
School children over 13 years of age.

Response

Factories	44·1 per cent.
Schools	78·4 per cent.

School Children

Number examined (included in above summaries) :—

Males	733
Females	630
Total	1,363

None required treatment.

Cost

Total cost	£1,802 18s. 5d.
Persons examined (*i.e.*, number of miniatures taken)	12,587
Cost per person	2s. 10d.

Fourth Survey

This is expected to commence in June, 1949.

In the meantime, the Mass Radiography Unit has passed to the administration of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

Health Clinic. Below is given a summary of such work at the Health Clinic as lends itself to statistical record. These figures are for the half-year only, *i.e.*, until 4th July, 1948, when the Clinic was transferred to the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. Additional particulars have already been given in the paragraphs dealing with the Almoner's Department, Tuberculosis Allowances, and Rehabilitation.

Attendances (including contacts, etc.) :—		
Total number		2,662
Patients attending :—		
Males	599	
Females	662	
		1,261
Average number of attendances per patient		2·1
Contacts :—		
Total number of examinations		392
Individuals examined		298
Of these, 4 were subsequently notified.		
Recruits (from National Service Medical Boards)		7
Examinations for diagnosis :—		
Total number of examinations		644
Individuals examined		446
55 of these were found to have active tuberculosis.		
Visits by Tuberculosis Officer to patients and their homes		170
Consultations :—		
Personal	2	
Other	619	
		621

Tuberculosis Visitor. Visits made by the Tuberculosis Nurse were as follow :—

Investigation in cases of :—		
Pulmonary tuberculosis	67	
Other forms	4	
Deaths	5	
		76
Re-visits and other investigations		685
Total		761

In addition to these investigations, the Tuberculosis Nurse attended at all clinics and assisted in the carrying out of special treatment (*e.g.*, artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum).

Laboratory Examinations. Specimens for examination were investigated at the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Ho pital. Data with regard to these are given below :—

Cases investigated		247
Results of examination for tubercle bacilli in sputum, urine, pleural effusions, pus, etc. :—		
Positive	50	
Negative	234	
		284
Guinea-pig inoculations		7
Cultures		4

X-ray Examinations :—

Films	513	
Screenings	2,317	
		2,830

Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum :—

Refills	770
Patients treated	82

Creaton Sanatorium. The data below with reference to patients treated at Creaton Sanatorium applies to the half-year ended 4th July, 1948 :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Remaining at end of 1947	30	25	55
Admitted	21	16	37
Treated	51	41	92
Discharged	20	14	34
Died	—	2	2
Remaining on 4th July, 1948	31	25	56

Condition of patients on discharge :—

Much improved	5
Improved	21
No material improvement	7
Worse	1

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. Particulars of cases treated at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital and Shipman Convalescent Home up to 4th July, 1948, are as follow :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Remaining at end of 1947	2	1	3
Admitted	2	2	4
Treated	4	3	7
Discharged	2	1	3
Died	—	—	—
Remaining on 4th July, 1948	2	2	4

Condition of patients on discharge :—

Improved	3

Other Institutions. From 1st January to 4th July, 1948, five patients were maintained in institutions outside this area. Three were sent to the National Children's Home, Harpenden, one to the Victoria Home for Invalid Children, Margate, and one to Crole Wyndham Convalescent Home, Herne Bay.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which relate to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936. There was no case of compulsory removal to hospital, under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

VIII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Infant Mortality. (Tables 23 and 24, page 70 and Table D at end). There were 68 infant deaths, the infant mortality being 37·3 per thousand live births registered, which is the lowest rate but one (33·3 in 1947) recorded in Northampton County Borough. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 34, and for the great towns 39. Table 23 gives the infant mortality for England and Wales and Northampton for the last ten years for comparison.

Premature birth was the leading cause of these infant deaths; 18 died from prematurity, compared with 19 in 1947. 44 died during the first month of life, 17 of these being premature.

The infant deaths are classified by cause in Table 24 and in more detail according to cause and age in Table D at the end of this volume.

Notification of Births. (Tables 25 and 26, pages 70 and 71). 1,825 live births were registered, the birth-rate being 17·5, compared with 17·9 for England and Wales. 30 stillbirths were also registered.

2,492 live births and 62 stillbirths were notified, making a total of 2,554 (*see* Table 25). Table 26 shews the sources of notification.

1,721 births were investigated by the health visitors; 16 of these were non-notified. They also visited 21 other births but no information was available. The remaining births occurred either in larger houses, or the mothers, resident outside the County Borough, came here for their confinements and returned home later.

747 babies (including stillborn babies) were born of primiparæ.

Special attention was paid to premature babies and the circumstances of 189 were investigated during 1948 (*see* page 53).

Stillbirths. 30 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 0·29 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·42 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (including stillbirths) registered was 16·2, while for England and Wales it was 23.

62 stillbirths were notified, 30 relating to mothers from surrounding areas. The remaining 32 stillbirths were investigated. 18 of these occurred in primigravida. In 22 cases labour was premature.

Causes of Stillbirth :—

Maternal		8
	Toxæmia	2
	Epilepsy	1
	Syphilis	1
	Rhesus factor	4
Fœtal		4
	Anencephalic	1
	Multiple abnormalities	2
	Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	1

Accidents of labour		10
Extended breech	3	
Footling	1	
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	2	
Premature rupture of membranes	1	
Prolapsed cord	1	
Failed forceps—tonic contraction of uterus	1	
Obstructed labour	1	
Cause unknown (including 5 premature)		10
Fœtus fresh	4	
Fœtus macerated	6	

Home Visitation.

Visits to expectant mothers :—

First visits	131
Total visits	236

Visits to children under one year of age :—

First visits	1,724
Total visits	5,776

Visits to children from one to five years of age :—

Total visits	5,826

The health visitors paid 12,577 visits during 1948. This includes those enumerated above and also extra visits, *viz.*:—to houses where a baby under one year had died and to all cases of puerperal pyrexia, pneumonia, etc., in women and children.

Welfare Centres. (Table 27, page 71). Table 27 gives the average attendances and consultations at the sixteen centres in the County Borough.

The attendances at all centres during the year were :—

(*a*) By children under one year of age	28,038
(*b*) By children between the ages of one and five years	11,206

The attendance of children per session at all centres during 1948 averaged 51.

The number of children who attended at the centres for the first time during the year was :—

(*a*) Children under one year of age	1,418
(*b*) Children between the ages of one and five years	70

The number of children who were in attendance at the centres at the end of the year was :—

(*a*) Children under one year of age	1,166
(*b*) Children between the ages of one and five years	1,985

Voluntary Work. The Northampton Infant Welfare Voluntary Association report that they have been able to reorganise some of the social side of the sixteen infant welfare centres. After experimenting

with lectures and demonstrations at the centres, they successfully started instruction classes in the formation of a Mothers' Club held every Tuesday from 7 until 9 p.m., for three-monthly sessions, at St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

Congratulations were extended to all the Centres who entered for the National Parentcraft Competitions on their encouraging results, also the Kingsley Park Centre for winning the Trophy for the All England Fathers Toymaking Competition.

Delegates were sent to the National Baby Welfare Council and National Association for Maternity and Child Welfare meetings, also to the London Conference.

Dr. Leslie G. Housden, O.B.E., was the speaker at the Annual Meeting on 26th May, 1948. His subject, " The Welfare of Children," proved extremely interesting to an attentive audience.

In their Annual Report the Association placed on record their appreciation of the work of many of their own members and also the officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department.

Maternity Homes. There are five nursing homes in the County Borough, three of which may admit maternity cases only. One (St. Matthew's Nursing Home) is registered for maternity, medical, and surgical cases. Twenty-two visits of inspection were paid to the nursing homes by the Assistant Medical Officer.

The Local Authority maintained no maternity homes. An arrangement was in operation whereby expectant mothers, who were abnormal cases and were found to require institutional treatment at the time of confinement, were treated in Barratt Maternity Home. 86 such cases were admitted up to 4th July, 1948. Normal cases recommended for domestic reasons continue to go to St. Edmund's Hospital; 571 women were admitted during 1948 (293 being admitted between 1st January and 4th July).

Midwives. 34 midwives were employed in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1948, as follow :—

Queen's Institute of District Nursing (including 3 administrative staff)	9
St. Edmund's Hospital (including 3 part time)	7
Barratt Maternity Home (including 2 part time)	10
Other Maternity Homes	6
Independent domiciliary midwives	2
Total	34

Medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, on 169 occasions.

The Queen's Nurses attended 492 cases as maternity nurses or midwives during 1948.

The Local Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing undertook domiciliary midwifery on behalf of the County Borough Council by agreement under the Midwives Act, 1936, until 4th July, 1948, and later under a fresh agreement under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Administration of Analgesics. 26 of the above midwives held a certificate of competence in the use of gas-air analgesic apparatus. These were either employed in institutions or were in the service of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

Out of the 492 cases attended by Queen's Nurses in 1948, analgesics were administered in 219. The Institute had four sets of apparatus in use.

Ante-natal Work. The Council provide and maintain one ante-natal clinic (four sessions per week) at St. Giles' Street Centre. In addition an ante-natal clinic is held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, Kingsthorpe Road. 206 sessions were held at St. Giles' Street Clinic and were attended by 1,011 patients (including 265 still attending from 1947) who made 6,020 attendances.

Between 1st January and 4th July, 1948, 59 cases were referred to the Consultant Obstetrician, 24 of whom were admitted to Barratt Maternity Home.

At the Queen's Institute of District Nursing 2,437 attendances were made by 409 expectant mothers in 184 sessions during 1948.

649 patients who attended the County Borough clinic (1947–48) had babies born in 1948.

Doctors and midwives usually send their patients to the ante-natal clinic by appointment and in each case a report is forwarded to the doctor or midwife concerned.

Post-natal Work. A post-natal clinic is held once a week. 46 sessions were held during 1948 and were attended by 398 women (including 9 still attending from 1947). These patients made 487 attendances.

A post-natal clinic is also held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. There were 16 sessions during 1948 attended by 191 women, each making one attendance.

Maternal Mortality. (Table 29, page 72). There was one maternal death in 1948, this being from puerperal sepsis.

The maternal mortality was 0·54 per thousand total births, compared with 1·02 (sepsis 0·24, other puerperal causes 0·78) for England and Wales. Table 29 gives the rates for the last ten years for comparison.

Dental Treatment. (Table 28, page 72). As in previous years, children under school age and expectant and nursing mothers may be treated by the School Dental Officer. Two sessions each week are set apart for this work.

Table 28 shews the numbers dealt with during 85 sessions and the forms of treatment.

Child Life Protection. The Health Department administer Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to foster-children, the health visitors acting as child protection officers. These children are supervised until they reach the age of nine years. The number of persons on the register receiving children for reward at the end of the year was 24 ; these had charge of 37 children. It was not necessary to obtain any legal order or to take any proceedings under the Act.

Three persons gave notice during 1948 under Section 7 (3) of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. Four beds were maintained, when occupied, at Manfield Hospital. At the beginning of January, six patients were under treatment. From 1st January to 4th July, six were admitted suffering from general orthopædic conditions. Six cases were discharged, the average length of stay being 58 days, and six were still under treatment on 4th July.

Ultra-violet Ray Treatment. Ultra-violet ray treatment was continued with the usual exception of the summer months. 63 children under five years of age received 1,065 treatments.

Facilities for this are provided on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons at the Public Baths, Upper Mounts, where a room for this purpose is shared with the School Health Department.

Care of Premature Infants. 189 premature infants (*i.e.*, babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less at birth) were notified, 119 relating to mothers normally resident in Northampton. 154 of them survived the first month of life.

Cots, bedding, blankets, hot water bottles, and clothing are available on loan for such infants nursed at home.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and Their Children. There are no special arrangements, but each health visitor is responsible for those residing in her district and co-operates with voluntary agencies working in this field. Where desirable, the children are admitted to day nurseries.

Otorrhœa. Pre-school children suffering from otorrhœa (discharging ears) continue to receive treatment for this troublesome complaint at the School Clinic through an arrangement with the Education Committee. 21 cases made 93 attendances during the year.

Prophylactic Whooping Cough Vaccine. During the year, 217 children completed the full course.

Day Nurseries. There are two nurseries—Spencer and Kingsthorpe Park—for children under two years of age. They have accommodation for 70 children. The average attendance was 55·4 and at the end of the year there were 69 children on the registers. 104 visits (including five medical inspections) were paid to these two nurseries by the Assistant Medical Officers and, in addition, all children were medically inspected before admission.

Fourteen visits (including two medical inspections) were also paid to Dallington Nursery Home.

Home Helps. Ten maternity cases were attended by home helps between 1st January and 18th July, 1948. After that date a Domestic Help Sub-Department was inaugurated under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, (*see* page 18).

Fruit Juices and Cod Liver Oil. The issue of these vitamin supplements to expectant mothers and to children under five years of age continued from the Food Office, Fish Street, where the arrangements worked satisfactorily.

Coupon Equivalent Documents for Sheets. In certain circumstances, expectant mothers who were being confined at home could obtain priority for sheets under a Board of Trade scheme. During 1948 coupon equivalent documents were issued by the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department to 368 applicants.

(Note.—This scheme ceased on 14th March, 1949, 23 further applications being dealt with).

IX.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1939–1948.

BIRTH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
England and Wales ...	15·0	14·6	14·2	15·8	16·5	17·6	16·1	19·1	20·5	17·9
Northampton	12·3	11·9	11·8	15·7	17·9	20·7	18·1	20·5	21·9	17·5

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1939–1948.

DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
England and Wales ...	12·1	14·3	12·9	11·6	12·1	11·6	11·4	11·5	12·0	10·8
Northampton	11·6	13·9	12·8	11·5	13·1	12·2	12·9	12·0	12·3	11·5

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1939–1948.

CANCER DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
England and Wales ...	1·67	1·72	1·78	1·83	1·90	1·90	1·95	1·84	1·85	1·86
Northampton	1·34	1·61	1·78	1·83	2·04	1·73	1·91	1·87	1·58	1·91

Table 4. Northampton, 1948. Meteorological Data.

MONTH	RAINFALL				TEMPERATURE						DIRECTION OF WIND				BRIGHT SUNSHINE*	
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours		Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell	Mean	Maximum		Minimum		No of Nights at or below 32 deg. F.	SW. Quadrant including W. Days	SE Quadrant including S. Days	NE Quadrant including E. Days	NW. Quadrant including N. Days	Hours	Mins.
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date							
January ...	3·54	0·37	29	25	41·93	56·0	13	29·0	19	6	17	7	3	4		
February...	1·03	0·20	12	13	40·10	56·0	13	21·0	20	12	11	7	8	3		
March	0·97	0·45	31	7	47·01	67·5	9	30·0	3 4 5	4	9	8	6	8		
April	1·49	0·65	3	15	49·45	70·0	21	31·0	4	1	8	2	10	10		
May	3·23	0·92	23	13	54·43	81·5	18	36·0	1	0	3	5	14	9		
June	2·10	0·37	22	18	57·94	80·0	26	42·0	2	0	12	3	5	10		
July	1·13	0·30	17	10	61·90	90·5	29	46·5	5	0	11	2	6	12		
August ...	3·42	1·43	2	21	59·84	75·5	1	46·0	19 27	0	14	7	2	8		
September	2·68	1·08	12	14	58·16	74·0	9 10	37·0	21	0	15	4	0	11		
October ...	3·68	0·80	17	16	48·23	68·0	2	28·0	26	4	19	3	5	4		
November	1·79	0·47	1	14	42·07	60·0	18	27·0	8	11	19	6	2	3		
December	2·82	0·75	13	18	42·13	58·0	3	25·0	26	8	14	7	8	2		
Year 1948	27·88	1·43	Aug. 2	184	50·27	90·5	July 29	21·0	Feb. 20	46	152	61	69	84		

*Sunshine records not available locally for 1948.

Table 5. Northampton, 1948.

Summary of Routine Work of the Sanitary Inspectors.

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Defects, etc., were found
Total inspections and visits	17904	4397
Premises at which defects or contraventions found		1758
Visits made following complaints	911	722
Public Health Act, 1936		
Total houses inspected	1529	934
Notices served		967
Houses repaired		1033
Houses with work in progress at end of year		209
Notices outstanding at end of year		22
Dangerous structures under Section 58	32	27
Infectious diseases—visits to infected houses	518	
Disinfections carried out	267	
Drains tested	25	18
Drains exposed under Section 48	3	3
Drains repaired or reconstructed		65
Flushing apparatus installed		11
Water samples submitted for analysis :—		
Chemical—Town mains	0	0
Wells and springs	0	0
Swimming baths	2	0
Bacteriological—Town mains	99	6
Wells and springs	12	4
Swimming baths	1	0
Visits to premises disinfested from vermin	597	189
Disinfestations carried out		189
Visits for inspection of :—		
Accumulations of refuse	20	9
Atmospheric pollution	43	8
Canal boats	54	27
Cinemas and theatres	52	0
Common lodging houses	70	6
Keeping of animals	14	0
Offensive trades	48	0
Public conveniences	498	43
Schools	32	1
Swimming baths	39	0
Tents, vans, sheds, and temporary structures	30	9
Miscellaneous nuisances	189	0

Continued on next page

TABLE 5.—*continued.*

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Defects, etc., were Found
Housing Act, 1936		
Houses inspected under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	580	235
Overcrowding in houses	83	39
Food and Drugs Act, 1938		
Bacteriological samples procured under Section 68 :—		
Milk (including samples for tubercle bacilli)	371	14
Ice cream	41	0
Shell-fish	2	0
Sterilising equipment, bottle rinses, etc.	81	0
Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops	429	5
Ice cream premises	423	35
Other premises registered under Section 14	0	0
Premises to which Section 13 applies	1204	62
Samples sent to Public Analyst	311	16
Bakehouses	125	9
Slaughterhouses	1557	18
Distribution depots	82	0
Food transportation	38	3
Seizure certificates issued		2
Surrender notes issued		1790
Factories Acts, 1937 *and* 1948		
Factories with mechanical power	185	20
Factories without mechanical power	29	6
Other premises	14	2
Outworkers' premises	236	0
Other Acts, Orders, etc.		
Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and Tuberculosis Order, 1938	70	0
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926—samples sent to Analyst	55	7
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	6	0
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	2584	2584
Miscellaneous	66	
Revisits for all purposes	6389	

TABLE 6. NORTHAMPTON, 1938–1948.
HOUSING ACT, 1936. HOUSES REPRESENTED PRIOR TO 1948.
SUBSEQUENT ACTION AND CONDITION AT THE END OF 1948.

HOUSES	DATE OF		REMARKS
	Representations	Demolition Orders	
Bath Street, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46	11–3–42	3–5–48 (No. 40 only)	Vacant.
Compton Street, 12	10–4–46	—	Occupied.
King Street, 12	13–1–43	—	Demolished.
Scarletwell Street, 8	12–4–39	—	Occupied.
Scarletwell Street, 67	16–9–42	—	Vacant and derelict.
Wellingborough Road Abington Cottages, 9, 10, 11, and 12	13–4–38	—	Completely reconditioned. Occupied.

TABLE 7. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.
HOUSING ACT, 1936. HOUSES REPRESENTED DURING 1948.
SUBSEQUENT ACTION AND CONDITION AT THE END OF 1948.

HOUSES	DATE OF		REMARKS
	Representations	Demolition Orders	
Bath Row, 4	3–3–48	3–5–48	Vacant.
Bearward Street, 17	30–6–48	—	Occupied.
Bull Head Lane, 27	3–3–48	26–7–48	Vacant.
Bull Head Lane, 29 and 31	3–3–48	—	Occupied. Premises being reconditioned.
Compton Street, 8	10–11–48	—	Occupied.
Compton Street, 18	1–12–48	—	Occupied.
Compton Street, 20	1–12–48	—	Occupied.
Francis Street, 2	10–11–48	—	Vacant.
Francis Street, 4	1–12–48	—	Occupied.
Regent Street, 58	3–3–48	31–5–48	Vacant.
Scarletwell Street, 19	3–3–48	—	Vacant. (Undertaking given by owner not to use premises again for human habitation).
Scarletwell Street, 20	2–6–48	26–7–48	Occupied.
Scarletwell Street, 24	3–3–48	3–5–48	Occupied.
Scarletwell Street, 40	2–6–48	26–7–48	Vacant.
Scarletwell Street, 71	3–3–48	3–5–48	Vacant.

Table 8. Northampton, 1948.

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

1.—*Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.*

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority	127	151	12	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	464	187	22	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises, but including electrical stations, institutions, and sites of building operations and works of engineering construction)	404	15	3	—
TOTALS	995	353	37	—

2.—*Cases in which defects were found.*

Particulars	Number of defects				Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	15	15	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(*a*) Insufficient	5	4	—	9	—
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective	14	12	—	3	—
(*c*) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	38	35	—	12	—

3.—*Outwork* (*Sections* 110 *and* 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list	Cases of default in sending lists	Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc., of wearing apparel	196	40	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	—	—	—	—	—
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	6	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	205	42	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Northampton, 1948.

Unsound Food Voluntarily Surrendered.

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	TONS	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Beef, home killed	30	11	0	11
Beef, imported	—	4	3	10
Mutton, home killed	2	3	0	1
Mutton, imported	—	1	0	9
Offal, home killed	43	12	1	3
Pork, home killed	2	9	1	1
Veal, home killed	1	14	3	12
Canned corned beef	—	13	1	13
Bacon	—	1	1	20
Cereals	1	2	0	4
Cheese	—	—	1	2
Confectionery	—	4	3	0
Custard powder	—	1	3	14
Dried fruit	—	—	2	20
Fish	4	1	0	22
Flour	—	—	—	5
Fruit	—	14	2	6
Sugar	—	—	—	14
Vegetables	—	4	2	0
Yeast	—	—	1	7
Total	88	1	2	6

Also 13,562 tins and jars of food, together with 360 eggs, 180 crumpets, 24 rabbits, and 4 fowl carcases.

There were 1,790 surrenders in connection with the above unsound food.

There were also two seizures (*see* paragraph on page 34).

TABLE 10. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	CATTLE, EXCLUDING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed	4,500	1,879	8,839	16,644	650
Number inspected	4,500	1,879	8,839	16,619	614
All diseases except Tuberculosis :— Whole carcases condemned	14	31	77	93	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,170	401	14	1,370	39
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	26·3	23·0	1·0	8·8	9·0
Tuberculosis only :— Whole carcases condemned	14	49	0	0	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	701	567	0	0	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	15·9	32·8	0·0	0·0	3·7

TABLE 11. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD.

CASES UNDER TREATMENT.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Enteric Fever	Others	Totals
Remaining at end of 1947 ...	7	—	—	—	4	11
Admitted up to 4–7–48	151	8	5	—	24*	188
Discharged up to 4–7–48 ...	144	8	5	—	24	181
Died up to 4–7–48	—	—	—	—	1	1
Remaining on 4–7–48	14	—	—	—	3	17
Admitted subsequently	178	7	13	6	31†	235
Discharged subsequently	182	6	13	5	31	237
Died subsequently	—	—	—	—	1	1
Remaining at end of 1948 ...	10	1	—	1	2	14

*9 whooping cough, 7 measles, 2 mumps, 2 chickenpox, 2 meningitis (1 died), 1 rheumatism, and 1 erysipelas.

†14 chickenpox, 5 dysentery, 4 measles, 4 tonsillitis, 1 diarrhœa, 1 encephalitis, 1 Salmonella infection, and 1 whooping cough (died).

TABLE 12. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.

FOOD AND DRUGS. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

NATURE OF SAMPLE	FORMAL SAMPLES		INFORMAL SAMPLES	
	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE
Baking powder	—	—	10	—
Beer	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of soda	1	—	2	—
Butter	4	—	—	—
Cake and pudding mixture	2	—	6	—
Cheese	3	—	—	—
Cocoa, etc.	2	—	2	—
Coffee	1	—	1	—
Colouring and flavouring essences	—	—	8	—
Cooking fats, etc.	3	—	—	—
Cream of tartar	—	—	2	—
Fish pastes	—	—	5	—
Flour, cereals, etc.	6	—	8	—
Gelatine	—	—	2	—
Gin	4	1	—	—
Glycerine	—	—	3	—
Ground nutmeg	—	—	3	—
Jam	1	—	—	—
Jelly crystals	1	—	4	—
Lemonade crystals	—	—	3	—
Lime juice	1	—	—	—
Margarine	5	—	—	—
Meat pastes	3	—	—	—
Meat pie	—	—	1	1
Medicines, etc.	—	—	14	1
Milk	128	4	—	—
Milk, sterilised	16	1	—	—
Mincemeat	1	—	—	—
Mustard	—	—	2	—
Oils	1	—	4	—
Pepper	—	—	4	—
Sauces and soups	—	—	9	—
Sausage	9	3	5	2
Sugar	1	—	—	—
Sundry drugs, etc.	1	—	6	—
Sweets	—	—	3	2
Tea	—	—	1	—
Vinegar	8	1	—	—
Totals	203*	10	108*	6

*A total of 311 samples, 16 of which (5·1 per cent.) were found not to be genuine.

Table 13. Northampton, 1948.

Clinical Bacteriology. Number of Suspected Cases in which Examination was Made and the Number and Nature of the Reports Received in Connection with These.

Diphtheria—Throat and Nose Secretions				Typhoid, Dysentery, Etc.—Fæces, etc.				Tuberculosis—Sputum, Urine, etc.				Other Conditions				Totals			
No. of Suspected Cases	Reports received			No. of Suspected Cases	Reports received			No. of Suspected Cases	Reports received			No. of Suspected Cases	Reports received			No. of Suspected Cases	Reports received		
	Positive	Negative	Total		Positive	Negative	Total		Positive	Negative	Total		Positive	Negative	Total		Positive	Negative	Total
316	5	345	350	67	53	107	160	422	79	425	504	508	220	716	936	1313	357	1593	1950

The above Table does not take into account the reports made in connection with the venereal diseases scheme.

TABLE 14. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.

TUBERCULOSIS. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION	NOTIFIED CASES			DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS	47	51	98*	7	2	9*
OTHER FORMS :—						
Meninges and Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritoneum and Intestines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cervical Glands	1	4	5	—	—	—
Other Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	49	56	105	7	2	9

*A total of 107 fresh cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

TABLE 15. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. DURATION OF ILLNESS.

PERIOD	NOTIFIED CASES	DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED	TOTALS
Under 6 months	32	4	36
Over 6 months and under 1 year	22	1	23
Over 1 year and under 2 years ...	15	—	15
Over 2 years and under 3 years ...	7	—	7
Over 3 years and under 4 years ...	—	—	—
Over 4 years and under 5 years ...	—	—	—
Over 5 years	5	2	7
Unascertained	17	2	19
Totals	98	9	107

Table 16. Northampton, 1948.

Respiratory Tuberculosis Investigations. Sex and State.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Single	17	26	43
Married	29	25	54
Widowed	3	1	4
Unascertained	5	1	6
Totals	54	53	107

Table 17. Northampton, 1948.

Respiratory Tuberculosis Investigations. Degree of Home Isolation Found.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Number having separate Bedrooms	16	21	37
Number having separate Beds only	3	3	6
Number having no Isolation	19	17	36
Number in Institutions	9	11	20
Unascertained	7	1	8
Totals	54	53	107

TABLE 18. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS. PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.

PERIOD BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS :—			
Not notified	5	1	6
One month	1	2	3
1—6 months	3	3	6
6—12 months	2	3	5
12—18 months	3	1	4
18—24 months	—	—	—
2—3 years	2	—	2
3—4 years	2	—	2
4—5 years	—	1	1
5 years and over	8	5	13
Totals	26	16	42
TUBERCULOSIS OTHER THAN RESPIRATORY :—			
Not notified	1	—	1
One month or over	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	1

See also footnote to Table 22.

TABLE 19. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1939–1948.

TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
England and Wales ...	0·64	0·70	0·73	0·66	0·67	0·62	0·62	0·54	0·55	0·51
Northampton	0·44	0·66	0·76	0·59	0·65	0·65	0·72	0·55	0·51	0·41

Table 20. Northampton, 1948.

Respiratory Tuberculosis. Occupational Incidence and Mortality.

OCCUPATION	New Cases	Deaths Registered	OCCUPATION	New Cases	Deaths Registered
Shoe Operatives :—			Haulage Contractor	1	—
(*a*) Clicker	5	3	House Decorator ...	1	—
(*b*) Laster	—	1	Housewife	15	9
(*c*) Finisher	3	3			
(*d*) Roughstuff and Pressman	1	—	Iron Moulder	1	1
(*e*) Warehouse and General	6	4	Labourer	4	1
(*f*) Female Worker	10	2	Nurse	3	—
	25	13	Office Cleaner	1	—
Army Pensioner	—	1			
			Plumber	1	—
Baker	1	1			
Barman	1	1	Railway Shunter ...	1	—
Bricklayer	2	—			
			School Child	7	1
Cattle-drover	1	—	School Teacher	—	1
Chef	1	—	Shop Assistant	2	—
Cinema Usherette ...	1	1	Shop Manager	1	1
Clerk	10	3			
Coach Painter	1	—	Telephonist	1	1
Commercial Traveller	1	—	Toy Maker	3	—
Dairy Worker	1	—	Warehouseman	1	1
Dress Machinist	2	1			
			No Occupation	8	3
Engineer	2	1			
Engineer's Rate Fixer	—	1	Not Ascertained ...	4	—
Ex-R.A.F.	1	—			
Ex-W.R.E.N.	1	—			
Flax Spinner	1	—	Totals	107	42

TABLE 21. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. DISPOSAL OF NOTIFIED CASES.

CLASSIFICATION		NUMBER	PER CENT.
Received Residential Treatment at :—			
Creaton Sanatorium	51	68	69·5
Other Institutions	17		
Refused Residential Treatment		2	2·0
Residential Treatment not considered necessary		19	19·4
Too ill for removal		4	4·0
Left the Area		5	5·1
Totals		98	100·0

TABLE 22. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.

TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS FOR NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–5 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–10 years	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—
10–15 years	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–20 years	5	12	—	2	—	1	—	—
20–25 years	7	11	—	—	—	1	—	—
25–35 years	9	16	—	1	4	3	—	—
35–45 years	11	4	—	—	3	6	—	—
45–55 years	3	1	—	—	5	1	1	—
55–65 years	8	1	1	—	8	2	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
Totals	47	51	2	5	26	16	1	—

6 (14·3 per cent.) of the 42 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and the 1 death from other forms of tuberculosis were of cases not notified. Reference should also be made to Table 18.

TABLE 23. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1939–1948.
INFANT MORTALITY IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
England and Wales ...	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	43	41	34
Northampton	41·7	49·0	52·9	42·6	39·2	46·3	40·3	45·9	33·3	37·3

TABLE 24. NORTHAMPTON, 1944–1948.
INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH*.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	1	—	3	2	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	21	16	16	11	18
Congenital Malformations	10	9	12	9	7
Convulsions	1	1	—	1	—
Diarrhœa, Enteritis, and Gastritis ...	17	6	11	5	6
Measles	—	2	—	1	—
Premature Birth	28	20	39	19	18
Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	1	1	2
All Other Causes	14	17	15	26	16
TOTAL DEATHS	96	72	97	76	68
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	2074	1788	2111	2283	1825
INFANT MORTALITY	46·3	40·3	45·9	33·3	37·3

See also Table D at end of Report.

TABLE 25. NORTHAMPTON, 1948.
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Number of Live Births Registered	929	896	1825
Number of Stillbirths Registered	13	17	30
Total Number of Births Notified	1292	1262	2554
Number of Live Births Notified	1261	1231	2492
Number of Stillbirths Notified	31	31	62

Table 26. Northampton, 1948.

Notification of Births. Sources of Notification.

	NUMBER	PER CENT.
Medical Practitioners	62*	2·4
Certified Midwives	2486	97·4
Parents and Others	6	0·2
Totals	2554	100·0

*Includes 48 also notified by Midwives.

Table 27. Northampton, 1948.

Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres. Statistics.

CENTRE	DAY OF MEETING	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER WEEK				Average Number seen by Doctor per Session
		Mothers (incl. Expectant Mothers)	Babies	Toddlers	Total Babies and Toddlers	
Abington Avenue ...	Thursday	72	52	30	82	19
Broadmead	Monday.....	46	33	15	48	15
Broadmead	Friday	47	37	19	56	14
Dallington	Thursday	37	34	4	38	17
Doddridge Memorial	Wednesday ...	47	38	14	52	13
Far Cotton	Monday.....	55	47	12	59	18
*Far Cotton	Wednesday ...	33	29	13	42	14
Kingsley Park	Monday.....	55	48	15	63	14
Kingsthorpe	Tuesday	52	40	17	57	26
Kingsthorpe	Friday	42	34	18	52	22
†St. Edmund's	Friday	51	35	21	56	12
‡St. Giles' Street	Tuesday	22	9	14	23	10
St. Giles' Street	Wednesday ...	44	33	14	47	15
St. Giles' Street	Thursday	42	36	12	48	15
St. Sepulchre's	Wednesday ...	53	40	17	57	16
St. Sepulchre's	Friday	47	35	15	50	14
§Victoria Road	Tuesday	38	38	5	43	12
	Totals	783	618	255	873	266

*Opened 7th April, 1948.
†Held at St. Giles' Street Building.
‡Closed 27th April, 1948.
§Transferred to St. Giles' Street Building as from 5th October, 1948; renamed "Victoria Centre."

Table 28. Northampton, 1948.

Summary of Dental Operations.

NATURE OF OPERATION, ETC.	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children	Totals
Patients seen	118	30	217	365
Patients needing treatment	118	30	192	340
Patients treated	77	24	183	284
Treatment completed	8	10	115	133
Attendances	248	119	487	854
Teeth extracted	92	83	222	397
Administrations of local anæsthetics	58	28	139	225
Administrations of general anæsthetics	4	4	15	23
Fillings	46	15	1	62
Teeth treated with silver nitrate	—	2	629	631
Scalings	30	6	—	36
Dentures	5	11	—	16
Repairs	1	1	—	2
Other operations, dressings, etc.	16	26	13	55

Table 29. England and Wales and Northampton, 1939–1948.

Maternal Mortality* in Each Year of the Decennium.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
England and Wales	2·82	2·61	2·77	2·47	2·29	1·93	1·79	1·43	1·17	1·02
Northampton	—	2·06	1·13	4·27	3·30	0·94	—	0·47	0·86	0·54

*Calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births registered and including deaths from abortion.

TABLE A.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.
Vital Statistics during 1948 and Previous Years.

Year	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Live Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
			Nett						Under One Year		At all Ages	
		Uncorrected Number	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate
1911	90152	1930	1931	21·4	1240	13·8	86	46	250	129·5	1200	13·3
1912	90467	1932	1935	21·4	1172	13·0	120	45	140	72·4	1097	12·1
1913	90793	1868	1868	20·6	1233	13·6	114	61	175	93·7	1180	13·0
1914	91123	1854	1857	20·4	1331	14·6	133	55	164	88·3	1253	13·8
1915	91123	1748	1754	19·2	1562	17·3	109	83	236	134·5	1536	17·0
1916	93709	1883	1893	20·2	1206	14·0	116	58	127	67·1	1148	13·3
1917	91932	1466	1471	16·0	1217	14·8	128	86	128	87·0	1175	14·2
1918	90884	1316	1313	14·4	1426	17·6	122	81	121	92·2	1385	17·1
1919	92653	1432	1411	15·2	1301	14·6	137	54	116	82·2	1218	13·7
1920	92950	2318	2248	24·2	1137	12·3	130	40	166	73·8	1047	11·3
1921	92300	1924	1881	20·4	1022	11·1	123	65	124	65·9	964	10·4
1922	92950	1697	1646	17·7	1108	11·9	116	54	86	52·2	1046	11·3
1923	93230	1723	1662	17·8	1177	12·6	140	49	95	57·2	1086	11·6
1924	93800	1591	1534	16·4	1143	12·2	149	42	80	52·1	1036	11·1
1925	93970	1531	1471	15·6	1229	13·1	167	54	98	66·6	1116	11·9
1926	93740	1393	1309	14·0	1163	12·4	174	75	72	55·0	1064	11·4
1927	93260	1362	1281	13·7	1248	13·4	170	46	78	60·9	1124	12·0
1928	94270	1366	1308	13·9	1204	12·8	207	63	70	53·5	1060	11·3
1929	94180	1332	1249	13·3	1269	13·5	226	50	66	52·8	1093	11·6
1930	93460	1334	1224	13·1	1217	13·0	193	48	69	56·4	1072	11·5
1931	92970	1307	1233	13·3	1243	13·4	205	53	87	70·6	1091	11·8
1932	96730	1326	1244	13·0	1265	13·2	207	50	80	64·3	1108	11·6
1933	96630	1236	1152	11·9	1277	13·2	236	50	52	45·1	1091	11·3
1934	96550	1298	1180	12·2	1344	13·9	289	41	54	45·8	1096	11·4
1935	96700	1301	1155	11·9	1311	13·6	298	38	58	50·2	1051	10·9
1936	96300	1419	1204	12·5	1448	15·0	298	59	48	39·9	1209	12·6
1937	96360	1518	1197	12·4	1465	15·2	302	54	57	47·6	1217	12·6
1938	96540	1556	1203	12·5	1294	13·4	283	60	56	46·6	1071	11·1
1939	96440	1704	1190	12·3	1458	14·7	368	65	52	41·7	1155	11·6
1940	103700	1847	1229	11·9	1812	17·5	418	52	69	49·0	1446	13·9
1941	108930	2101	1282	11·8	1776	16·3	450	69	91	52·9	1395	12·8
1942	101800	2133	1597	15·7	1468	14·4	362	61	68	42·6	1167	11·5
1943	98150	2244	1761	17·9	1616	16·5	390	64	69	39·2	1290	13·1
1944	100040	2627	2074	20·7	1583	15·8	416	53	96	46·3	1220	12·2
1945	98520	2412	1788	18·1	1586	16·1	382	69	72	40·3	1273	12·9
1946	102760	2847	2111	20·5	1571	15·3	399	59	97	45·9	1231	12·0
1947	104480	3000	2283	21·9	1606	15·4	363	43	76	33·3	1286	12·3
1948	104380	2518	1825	17·5	1543	14·8	401	54	68	37·3	1196	11·5

This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

The birth-rate and death-rate for 1932 are calculated on a mean population of 95,670 owing to the Borough extension on 1st April, 1932.

From 1915 to 1931 and also in 1939 the death-rates are based on the estimated civil populations supplied by the Registrar-General for that purpose. The population for death-rate calculation in 1939 was 99,290.

The table excludes the following non-civilian deaths, *viz* :—1939, nil ; 1940, 12 ; 1941, 21 ; 1942, 10 ; 1943, 19 ; 1944, 14 ; 1945, 11 ; 1946, 6 ; 1947, 2 ; 1948, 3.

NORTHAMPTON

COUNTY BOROUGH

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

REPORT FOR 1948

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of Northampton County Borough.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1948 on the Mental Health Services for Northampton County Borough.

The report is prepared in compliance with Article 12 of the Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1948, which reads as follows :—

> The Local Health Authority shall, not later than the thirtieth day of June in every year, make a report to the Minister of Health for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding, on the performance of their duties under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938, as amended by the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The information given in the report relative to Mental Deficiency is in respect of the calendar year 1948, while that concerning Lunacy deals solely with the period from 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948, *i.e.*, from the commencement of the National Health Service.

The Council's Scheme under Section 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, was approved by the Minister of Health on 31st May, 1948. Briefly, the approved Scheme makes the following provisions :—

> The whole of the mental health functions of the Local Health Authority to be controlled by the Mental Welfare Sub-Committee of the Health Committee.
>
> The Medical Officer of Health to be responsible for the organisation, control, and medical direction of the mental health services.
>
> The services of the Medical Officer of Health and assistant medical officers to be devoted to part-time work in the mental health services and for this purpose to be appointed certifying officers under the Mental Deficiency Acts.
>
> The services of specialists to be made available by negotiation with the Regional Hospital Board.

The staff of the Mental Health Sub-Department to consist of :—

Mental Health Officer (female)

Assistant Mental Health Officer (male) designated as Duly Authorised Officer

Clerk

All these officers to be appointed as duly authorised officers.

The Handicraft Centre to be continued and transferred to the full-time Centre in Chapel Place when the premises have been reconditioned and extended.

It was anticipated that problems would arise in the inauguration of a new service, but considering the short time the comprehensive scheme has been operating, these have been solved better than might have been expected. One regrettable cause of concern, to which attention is drawn in the body of the report, is the difficulty of finding suitable institutional accommodation. There were eleven urgent cases awaiting admission at the end of 1948.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to members of the staff of the Mental Health Sub-Department for their assistance and loyalty since the service became the concern of the Health Department on 5th July, 1948, and to other members of the Health Department staff who have taken some part in the administration or the publication of this report.

CARRICK G. PAYTON

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
7a St. Giles' Square,
Northampton.

April, 1949.

MENTAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as constituted on 31st December, 1948)

Ex-officio :

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN MRS. H. M. NICHOLLS, J.P.)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR L. D. B. COGAN, D.S.O., L.R.C.S.

Deputy-Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. E. BUGBY

Alderman :

J. H. ELLIS

Councillors :

P. W. ADAMS
SAUL DOFFMAN
F. ETHERINGTON
MRS. K. M. GIBBS

Co-opted Members :

MRS. D. L. CAMPBELL
MRS. H. E. HANAFY
MISS E. LACON
MISS E. M. LONGLAND
MRS. H. MACQUIRE

The Mental Welfare Sub-Committee meet each month.

STAFF OF MENTAL HEALTH SUB-DEPARTMENT, 1948

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Chief Tuberculosis Officer :

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer :

AVERELL S. DARLING, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Certifying Officers :

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
AVERELL S. DARLING, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. (*from* 26–7–48)

Mental Welfare Officer :

MISS E. M. APLIN (*Resigned* 26–6–48)

Acting Mental Health Officer (part-time) :

MRS. K. M. WARD (*also Authorised Officer ; commenced* 5–7–48)

Assistant Mental Health Officer and Authorised Officer :

R. H. JOHNSON (*Commenced* 1–7–48)

Clerk :

K. M. LINNELL (*Also Relief Authorised Officer ; commenced* 10–9–48)

Supervisor of Handicraft Centre (part-time) :

MRS. M. H. RUSH

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

ASCERTAINMENT

During 1948 twenty-one new cases were notified from the following sources :—

Local Education Authority	20
Other sources	1
Total	21

These were dealt with as follow :—

Placed under statutory supervision	18
Placed under voluntary supervision	1
Admitted to institutions under Orders	1
Placed under Guardianship	1
Total	21

STATISTICS

There were 396 cases on the register at 31st December, 1948 ; these were classed as follow :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
In institutions (under Order under the Mental Deficiency Acts)	42	46	88
Under Guardianship Orders	1	3	4
Under statutory supervision	86	79	165
Under voluntary supervision	44	51	95
On licence from institutions	6	23	29
In hospitals (not under Mental Deficiency Orders)	5	10	15
Totals	184	212	396

SUPERVISION

The community care of mental defectives will always be an important aspect of mental health work, particularly in view of the fact that it is increasingly difficult to secure suitable institutional accommodation and training for cases needing this form of care and, therefore, the majority of defectives will continue to live at home. More than half the adult defectives living at home are gainfully employed. Northampton's varied industries offer special opportunities of simple routine work suitable to the capacities of subnormal persons. Some are employed in boot and shoe factories, others in engineering works, milk factories, and restaurants. A few are employed as builders' labourers and farm workers.

Close contact is maintained with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, whose officers spare no efforts in helping to place defectives in suitable employment. By registering under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, continuity of employment can be assured, but even without this safeguard defectives suitably placed can hold employment on their own merits.

Defectives in resident domestic situations need special care and supervision and they are given every assistance in managing their financial and business affairs. Some of these women have no homes and annual seaside holidays are arranged for them through the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Maintenance allowances are paid by the National Assistance Board in respect of some unemployable adult defectives. Much help with clothing has also been forthcoming from voluntary organisations, especially the Northampton Branch of the Women's Voluntary Services.

Unemployable defectives are encouraged to attend the Handicraft Centre, but some, for various reasons such as epilepsy, are unable to take advantage of the facilities the Centre offers.

The co-operation of the parents is a vital factor in the community care of defectives; most parents realise this and co-operate wholeheartedly in the work.

GUARDIANSHIP

At the end of 1948 there were four cases under Guardianship. One is self-supporting, two are maintained by the Local Authority, and the fourth is living with relatives.

INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION

Three new cases were admitted to institutions during the year—one to Bromham House Colony, one to St. Edmund's Hospital, and one to Borocourt Institution.

The lack of institutional accommodation for children is more difficult than ever. The position locally was aggravated rather than alleviated when the National Health Service came into operation on 5th July, 1948, the reason being that Bromham House Colony, coming within the area

of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, is no longer available for new admissions from Northampton County Borough, whereas Oxford Regional Hospital Board have not been able to help to any material extent. At the end of 1948 there were eleven urgent cases awaiting admission.

Patients with suitable homes were granted holiday leave at varying times throughout the year. Reports on the suitability of the homes are always submitted.

At the end of the year, 88 Northampton County Borough patients were accommodated at the following institutions:—

Bromham House Colony	39
St. Edmund's Hospital	11
Rampton State Institution, Retford	11
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	8
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	5
House of Help, Bath	3
St. Mary's Home, Buxted and Alton	2
Brentry Colony, Bristol	2
Hortham Colony, Bristol	1
Rockhall House, Bath	1
St. Francis School, Buntingford	1
Princess Christian Farm Colony	2
St. Mary's Home, Painswick	1
Totterdown Hall, Weston-super-Mare	1
Total	88

LICENCE

Licences have been granted in the following cases:—

One girl from St. Edmund's Hospital to the Royal Fort Home, Bristol.

One male from Bromham House Colony to Royal Hostel, Elstead, Godalming, Surrey, and from there to an Hotel at Churt, Farnham, Surrey.

One female from Bromham House Colony to the care of her mother.

One male from Brentry Colony to the care of his parent.

One male from St. Edmund's Hospital to the care of his relatives.

In one case licence had to be withdrawn and the patient returned to St. Edmund's Hospital.

Altogether there are twelve Northampton County Borough patients on licence from institutions, six males and six females. Of this number three males and two females are employed in factories, two males and four females are in resident domestic service, and one male, who is blind, is living with relatives.

HANDICRAFT CENTRE

The number on the books of the Handicraft Centre at the beginning of 1948 was 8 adult males, 13 adult females, 5 junior males, and 9 junior females, making a total of 35 workers. (The term "junior" means those under sixteen years of age).

Admissions during the year were 1 adult male, 2 adult females, 1 junior male, and 3 junior females.

One girl, admitted for a short term, is now working and another, also just under sixteen years of age, was passed to an institution for the care of mental defectives.

The number on the books at the end of the year was 10 adult males, 15 adult females, 5 junior males, and 10 junior females, totalling 40.

The staff consists of:—Supervisor, two Assistant Supervisors, and one temporary general help.

The attendance of the adults has been 93 per cent. of the possible number of attendances. It is remarkable that the seniors only stay away for valid reasons and are always waiting and ready for the doors to open, but there has been more illness amongst the little ones, and they are more dependent on home conditions, which often prevent their attendance. Nevertheless, the loyalty and gratitude of the majority of mothers is amazing—day after day they bring, and fetch, their children, grudging neither time nor considerable expense in bus fares from long distances.

The year's work has proceeded very happily—adult workers have experienced the joy of achievement in the many articles that have been made and sold. It has been gratifying to notice that our crippled workers feel greater confidence in themselves, both physically and mentally, and have worked to the utmost of their power.

Those of the younger children who have now attended for some years shew greater evidence of stability and express their satisfaction when they complete an exercise correctly, and all are very happy together.

The increased use, for parochial matters, of rooms previously loaned to us by courtesy of St. Giles' Church Council, has somewhat curtailed our physical activities, but we must record our gratitude to them for their continued courtesy and consideration.

The social side of the work has been provided for, first in the congenial companionship of the workers themselves, in the visits of interested friends, in the weekly attendance of voluntary workers—Mrs. Keyte, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. York, Mrs. Lakin, and Mrs. Boyson—whose kindly help is so valuable, and lastly in the interest taken by the Handicraft Centre Voluntary Committee (Chairman, Mrs. Macquire; Secretary, Mrs. Widdowson). The Voluntary Committee are chiefly concerned with the physical well-being of the patients attending the Centre and in cases of special hardship they have been able to help from

voluntary funds. It is to the Voluntary Committee that the Centre owes its two great treats of the year, the Christmas party and the Summer outing—the juniors to Wellingborough Zoo and the seniors on a day trip to Whipsnade Zoo. These occasions are the highlights of the year for our workers, and the continued interest and kindness of the members of the Voluntary Committee, individually and collectively, are great factors in the happiness that pervades the Centre.

A start was made on the enlargement and reconstruction of the old Centre in Chapel Place and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1949.

SPECIAL SCHOOL AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE

The Voluntary After-care Committee help and advise parents of children who are not notified to the Mental Health Sub-Department.

Domiciliary visits are paid to see the persons concerned, as well as their parents, and brief records of the visits are kept by the Honorary Secretary (Miss D. R. Harbard).

A representative of the Ministry of Labour and National Service serves on the Committee and gives practical advice and help in placing young persons in suitable employment.

A Medical Officer from the Health Department also attends the meetings in an advisory capacity.

A benevolent fund has been started and is used to send small gifts in times of sickness.

LUNACY

ST. CRISPIN HOSPITAL

On 15th July, 1948, the name of Berry Wood Mental Hospital was changed by the Hospital Management Committee to St. Crispin Hospital, Duston, Northampton.

In consequence of the amendments to the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts by the National Health Service Act, 1946, it is not now permissible to admit patients to St. Edmund's Hospital under Sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Where it is found necessary to take action under these Sections the patient must be admitted to St. Crispin Hospital, which has been designated by the Minister of Health for this purpose.

STATISTICS

The following summarises the work of this section of the Mental Health Sub-Department for the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948 :—

	3-DAY ORDERS		CERTIFIED		VOLUNTARY		TEMPORARY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions	6	4	11	18	23	25	1	—
Deaths, Discharges, and Departures	3	1	(*see below*)		16	30	—	—

CERTIFIED PATIENTS :—

DIED		DISCHARGES									
		NOT IMPROVED		RELIEVED		RECOVERED		RECOVERED AFTER TRIAL		ALLOWED 28 DAYS TRIAL	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	4	7	5	6

	M.	F.
Examined by Doctor and Magistrate	13	20
Certified and removed to St. Crispin Hospital	10	16
Not certified	3	4

TRANSFERS FROM ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL TO :—

ST. CRISPIN HOSPITAL (INCLUDED IN ABOVE FIGURES)		OTHER HOSPITALS	
M.	F.	M.	F.
1	1	—	6

BORDER-LINE CASES

Ten cases received the attention of the Assistant Mental Health Officer which can best be described as " border-line " cases and are not included in the above statistics. Eight of these suffered from senility. Arrangements were made for six to be admitted to St. Edmund's Hospital ; one died prior to arrangements being made. Three were left in the care of relatives.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service, provided by St. John Ambulance Brigade on behalf of the Local Health Authority, has given every help and satisfaction and thanks are due to them for their co-operation in the prompt removal of patients.

POLICE ASSISTANCE

The assistance of the Police in supporting the Authorised Officers while removing dangerous cases is most helpful. Although there was some confusion at first owing to new legislation, whereby the Police are now only responsible for dealing with persons alleged to be of unsound mind wandering at large, these difficulties have been overcome and Police assistance is available as stated.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1948

BY

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
School Medical Officer
Chief Tuberculosis Officer

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ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE YEAR 1948

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee of Northampton County Borough.

I have the honour to present the Forty-first Annual Report of the School Health Service, arranged to conform with the requirements of the Ministry of Education and to comply with Regulation 55 of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945 (Statutory Rules and Orders 1945, No. 1076), which reads as follows:—

> "The Authority shall submit in respect of each calendar year a report by their School Medical Officer on the health and well-being of pupils in his care and of the work of himself and his staff in relation thereto, including a report by the Senior Dental Officer, together with such statistical and other information as the Minister of Education may require."

Medical inspections were carried out in accordance with Regulation 49 (2) of the 1945 Regulations:—

(*a*) every pupil who is admitted for the first time to a maintained school shall be inspected as soon as possible after the date of admission;

(*b*) every pupil attending a maintained Primary School shall be inspected during the last year of attendance at such a school;

(*c*) every pupil attending a maintained Secondary School shall be inspected during the last year of attendance at such a school.

The medical inspections in 1948 covered nearly all the schools in the County Borough, details of which are given in Table I. on page 97.

The return of defects found by these medical inspections is shewn in Table II. (page 98).

The general condition of pupils inspected, particularly relative to nutrition, is classified on page 98.

Minor ailments, excluding uncleanliness, are enumerated in Table III. on page 99.

Uncleanliness and infestation with vermin are detailed in Table V., page 100, together with a consideration of the percentage of uncleanliness over the last fifteen years.

Table IV. on page 110 gives particulars relative to dental inspection and treatment. Throughout the whole of the year only one dentist was available.

A feature of the medical inspections has been the introduction of the Ishahara colour tests. These tests enable the examiner to detect complete and partial colour blindness, as they do not depend on naming individual colours but on the fact that they see different numbers according to the normality or abnormality of colour vision. They are simple to apply. It is interesting to note that colour blindness is very rare in girls.

The attendance of parents at routine inspections remains fairly uniform and varies from 75 per cent. in the case of junior and infant schools to 20 per cent. at senior schools. There seems a natural reluctance on the part of older boys to have their parents present. The parent is almost invariably the mother, the number of fathers who attend being small.

During the month of April, 1948, I became aware of an outbreak of conjunctivitis occurring in school children and, although very little recent reference is available relative to such outbreaks, it was found that the condition had been present in this County Borough for a number of years (*see* Table 1, page 104).

The total number of cases recorded in 1948 was over 900 (*see* Table 2, page 104).

The condition was not severe, but its nuisance value is very disturbing to school attendance, consequently I sought the advice of experienced school medical officers, including those in the Medical Branch of the Ministry of Education. It seemed, much to my surprise, that no officer had recent experience and, consequently, little help was available. My general impression is that there is evidence of a general reservoir of infection ready to overflow on any favourable occasion, but I cannot understand why this condition should be peculiar to this County Borough.

I acknowledge with thanks the information supplied by the following officers :—

Chief Education Officer ;

Deputy School Medical Officer ;

Assistant School Medical Officers ;

Senior Dental Officer ;

Organisers of Physical Training ;

Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Special acknowledgment and thanks are due to the Chief Clerk in the Health Office and the clerical staff in the School Health Department who throughout the year make these records and finally bring them into their present form.

CARRICK G. PAYTON

School Medical Officer

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
7A ST. GILES' SQUARE,
NORTHAMPTON.

MAY, 1949.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(*as constituted on 31st December,* 1948)

Chairman :

Councillor W. H. Percival, j.p.

Deputy-Chairman :

Councillor F. Tollit

Aldermen :

C. H. J. Butterfield
W. E. Coldham
J. H. Ellis

Councillors :

P. W. Adams
C. A. Chown
L. D. B. Cogan, d.s.o., l.r.c.s.
Saul Doffman
F. Etherington
A. A. Hope
M. W. O'Brien
F. P. Saunders
Len Smith
W. J. Walker
F. A. Watts

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. W. H. Percival
Mrs. E. S. Street
Mr. C. H. Edwards
Dr. E. E. Field, o.b.e., b.sc., f.r.g.s.
Mr. E. Hall
Mr. J. L. Piggott

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1948

School Medical Officer ...	CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
Deputy School Medical Officer	AVERELL S. DARLING, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officers	LEWIS B. PETERS, M.B., B.S. Miss MARGARET M. R. GAFFNEY, M.B. B.CH., D.P.H. (*Resigned* 30–9–48) Miss MARY HAMILL, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. ROBERT T. HICKS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Commenced* 15–11–48)
Ophthalmic Surgeon ...	E. H. HARRIES-JONES, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Ear Nose and Throat Specialist	W. C. GLEDHILL, M.B.E., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
Psychiatrist	D. L. MACKENZIE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M. (Under joint scheme with Northamptonshire Education Authority)
Senior School Dental Officer	J. P. WILSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.
Assistant School Dentist	Vacant
Educational Psychologist	Miss MARGARET I. MARKHAM, B.A. (Under joint scheme with Northamptonshire Education Authority)
Speech Therapist ...	Mrs. N. M. BETTS (Temporary part-time—*resigned* 19–2–48)
School Nurses	Miss G. E. LANTSBERY Miss A. J. HANNA Miss V. A. REES (*Resigned* 31–1–48) Miss D. M. BURTON Miss E. H. ENSOR (*Resigned* 26–5–48)
Nursing Assistant ...	Miss H. I. ROWLES (*Commenced* 4–10–48)
Clerks	Miss M. E. L. PHILLIPS Miss M. HORN (*Resigned* 30–11–48) Miss N. HOLLIS (*Resigned* 15–12–48) Miss M. A. BALL (*Commenced* 29–12–48)
Clerks and Chairside Assistants	Miss J. W. SEAMARK Miss S. E. WRIGHTON

GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (estimated at 30th June, 1948)	104,380
Estimated Child Population (mid-year 1948) :—	
0–4 years inclusive	8,954
5–14 years inclusive	12,514

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Number of Schools	21
Number of Departments	30
Number on Rolls	7,773
Average Attendance	6,940 (89·3 per cent.)

SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS

Number of Schools	8
Number of Departments	9
Number on Rolls	2,750
Average Attendance	2,519 (91·6 per cent.)

GRAMMAR AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS	*Numbers on Rolls*
Grammar School for Boys (Town and County) ...	699
Grammar School for Girls	443
Technical High School—Mixed	325

SPECIAL SCHOOLS	*Numbers on Rolls*
Wellington Place	67
Open Air	102

NURSERY SCHOOLS	*Numbers on Rolls*
Silver Street	97
Bush Hill	43
Delapre	45
Victoria Park	44
Wallace Road	46

COST OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

	£	s.	d.
Total Nett Cost (Year 1947/8)	17,766	12	2
Government Grant	9,502	11	2
Cost to Rates	8,264	1	0
Cost in terms of Penny Rate		2·55d.	

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1948

TABLE I. (Ministry of Education)

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (including Special Schools)

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups

Entrants	1,179
Second Age Group	739
Third Age Group	1,193
Total	3,111
Number of other Periodic Inspections	808
Grand Total	3,919

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	5,564
Number of Re-Inspections	9,635
Total	15,199

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total individual pupils
Entrants	10	423	428
Second Age Group	19	124	132
Third Age Group	61	88	143
Total (prescribed groups)	90	635	703
Other Periodic Inspections	47	112	149
Grand Total	137	747	852

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of defects		No of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
4	Skin	33	6	418	6
5	Eyes—*a*. Vision	137	85	317	15
	b. Squint	20	16	150	3
	c. Other	18	3	934	4
6	Ears—*a*. Hearing	3	24	2	16
	b. Otitis Media	15	14	56	1
	c. Other	27	3	252	4
7	Nose or Throat	296	237	493	118
8	Speech	19	9	9	6
9	Cervical Glands	41	96	78	10
10	Heart and Circulation	17	66	9	24
11	Lungs	34	138	35	67
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	6	2	1	1
	b. Other	40	41	4	2
13	Orthopædic—				
	a. Posture	12	22	2	—
	b. Flat foot	122	41	20	—
	c. Other	84	23	44	5
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	1	1	1	—
	b. Other	3	11	6	6
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	2	7	19	18
	b. Stability	20	24	3	12
16	Other	39	34	942	213

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1,179	432	36·6	691	58·6	56	4·8
Second Age Group	739	259	35·0	458	62·0	22	3·0
Third Age Group	1,193	598	50·1	583	48·9	12	1·0
Other Periodic Inspections	808	428	53·0	360	44·5	20	2·5
Total	3,919	1,717	43·8	2,092	53·4	110	2·8

TABLE III.

TREATMENT TABLES

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which *see* Table V.)

(*a*)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-ray treatment	11
(ii) Other treatment	24
Ringworm—Body	55
Scabies	86
Impetigo	98
Other skin diseases	346
Eye Disease (External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint, and cases admitted to hospital)	1,241
Ear Defects	333
Miscellaneous (*e.g.*, minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1,777
Total	3,971

(*b*) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics 20,406

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING EYE DISEASE TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I.)

	NO. OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint)	616
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—
Total	616
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were (*a*) Prescribed	471
(*b*) Obtained	321

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT

	TOTAL NUMBER TREATED
Received operative treatment—	
(*a*) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	256
(*b*) for other nose and throat conditions	2
Received other forms of treatment	188
Total	446

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(*a*) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	40
(*b*) No. treated otherwise, *e.g.*, in clinics or out-patient departments	595

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY

No. of pupils treated	(*a*) under Child Guidance arrangements	54
	(*b*) under Speech Therapy arrangements	34

TABLE IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(This Table is printed on page 110).

TABLE V.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	18,777
(ii) Total number of *individual* pupils found to be infested	489
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)...	489
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	—

It has been observed that recently the percentage of uncleanliness reported in consequence of surprise visits to the schools has decreased and the following table shews the percentage of uncleanliness from 1934 to the present.

YEAR	PERCENTAGE UNCLEAN	
1934	9·7	
1935	10·3	
1936	9·9	
1937	9·6	
1938	10·2	
1939	11·7	(local)
	18·0	(evacuees)
1940	14·4	(local)
	13·6	(evacuees)
1941	13·6	(local)
	11·5	(evacuees)
1942	13·9	
1943	11·6	
1944	11·2	
1945	9·8	
1946	9·4	
1947	5·4	
1948	4·1	

A very careful inquiry has been made concerning this very pleasing diminution, which is confirmed by the experience of the School Medical Staff, who also state that it is now rare to find bad infestations. I am assured that the standard of inspection is now much higher and consequently believe that the improvement reflects credit to the effectiveness of the School Health Service.

TABLE VI.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF

Names of Medical Officers		Percentage of whole time devoted to	
		School Health	Public Health
S.M.O.	Carrick G. Payton, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	18	82
Deputy S.M.O.	Averell S. Darling, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	9	91
A.S.M.O's.	Lewis B. Peters, M.B., B.S.	100	—
	Miss Margaret M. R. Gaffney, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Resigned 30-9-48)	64	36
	Miss Mary Hamill, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	41	59
	Robert T. Hicks, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 15-11-48)	18	82

Names of Dental Officers	Percentage of whole time devoted to	
	School Health	Public Health
Senior Dental Officer— J. P. Wilson, L.D.S.R.C.S.	82	18
Assistant Dental Officer— VACANT		

Nurses	Number of Officers	Aggregate of time given to School Health Service work in terms of whole-time Officers
School Nurses	Three	Three
District Nurses	——	
Nursing Assistants	One	One
Chairside Assistants	Two	One and four-fifths

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The table below gives a comparison of the cases of notifiable disease amongst the general population and school children during 1948 :—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED (ALL AGES)	CASES AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	2
Diphtheria	6	1
Measles	675	200*
Pneumonia	70	7
Scarlet Fever	324	235
Whooping Cough	451	130*
Tuberculosis :—		
Respiratory	98	7
Other Forms	7	3

*Most cases of measles and whooping cough over five years of age were not investigated. The figures given above relate to cases within the age-group five to fifteen years, whether investigated or not.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following table shews the principal causes of death amongst children of school age (five to fifteen years) for the fifteen-year period ended December, 1948 :—

CAUSE	1934–1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Total Deaths	Percentage of Total
Tuberculosis	21	6	3	1	2	1	34	15·7
Violence	18	3	4	4	1	2	32	14·7
Diphtheria	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	9·7
Heart Disease	17	1	—	—	—	1	19	8·8
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Other Respiratory Diseases	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	8·3
Rheumatic Fever	10	—	—	1	—	1	12	5·5
Appendicitis	9	—	1	—	—	—	10	4·6
Nephritis	5	—	1	—	1	—	7	3·2
Meningitis	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	2·3
Measles and Whooping Cough	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	2·3
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0·9
Other Conditions	37	5	2	3	4	1	52	24·0
Totals	167	16	11	9	8	6	217*	100·0

*1·2 per cent. of the 18,302 deaths at all ages during the fifteen years.

SCHOOL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Schools	Children	Attendances		
		Treatment	Inspection	Totals
Maintained Primary and Secondary ...	5402	19944	5498	25442
Special	49	517	78	595
Open Air Recovery	59	281	105	386
Nursery	306	1464	396	1860
Totals	5816	22206	6077	28283

FOLLOWING-UP

Visits paid to primary, secondary, and special schools by doctors and nurses	106
Visits to homes :—	
By doctors	10
By nurses	82
Re-examinations made by doctors	3,777

In addition, the school nurses during 216 visits to schools made 1,730 other examinations and carried out 1,335 treatments.

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

The Specialist attended twenty-one sessions and saw 283 children.

Since 5th July, 1948, no information has been received from the Northampton General Hospital regarding tonsils and adenoids operations, but it is known that 266 children (256 primary and secondary, 7 nursery, and 3 Notre Dame High School) were operated on during the year. The figure for 1947 was 235.

See also Table III., Group III., on page 99.

EYE CLINIC

The Ophthalmic Surgeon attended the School Clinic once or twice a week as required. 656 children were examined, 602 from primary and secondary, 21 from special, and 33 from other schools.

See Table III., Group II., on page 99.

An Orthoptic Clinic is held at Northampton General Hospital, to which cases are referred, when necessary, by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

CONJUNCTIVITIS

TABLE 1

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES
1940	127
1941	92
1942	69
1943	86
1944	96
1945	59
1946	65
1947	246
1948	923

During 1948, the cases noted are shewn month by month :—

TABLE 2

MONTH	NUMBER OF CASES
January	35
February	64
March	91
April	113
May	307
June	140
July	40
August	17
September	50
October	20
November	31
December	15
Total	923

Fortunately, the majority of the cases were very mild and there appeared to be no bad after-effects, the chief symptoms noted being :—

(1) Slight pain, usually described as smarting, burning, or itching, as of a foreign body in the eye ;

(2) Secretion and discharge of mucus from the conjunctiva ;

(3) A scarlet injection of the eye giving rise to the term " pink eye."

Only a very small percentage of the cases seen had the third symptom—the scarlet injection—and, in fact, many of the children excluded from school only had the first symptom of slight pain in the eyes and had nothing to shew so far as the other signs were concerned.

Generally, the condition lasted about a week, when the child was fit to return to school.

The measures taken to combat the outbreak may be divided into (1) treatment and (2) prevention.

(1) TREATMENT available at the School Clinic was carefully checked and the Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon was consulted and approved of the treatment given there of Albucid eye drops.

Recently it has been found that Albucid eye drops applied hourly give better and quicker results than the usual twice daily method.

(2) PREVENTION. The condition is spread mainly by contact, that is, an infected child rubbing its eyes with its hand and in this way conveying the infection to its neighbour's hand and thence to the eyes.

(*a*) The exclusion from school of the mildest cases is essential and with this in view Medical Officers visited the more severely infected schools daily and by this means the number of mildly infected cases was enormously increased and was wrongly interpreted so far as the severity of the outbreak was concerned. In 223 visits to schools, 5,706 children were examined.

(*b*) It was recommended that all communal towels and other articles of this nature should be abolished and paper towels substituted. I am, however, of the opinion that this infection may still linger for a long time until adequate warm water and soap are also supplied to the schools. I would particularly draw attention to this consideration because I have from time to time had my attention drawn by teachers to what they consider extravagant or exaggerated cleanliness adopted in the day nurseries, which try, so far as possible, to adopt hospital standards of cleanliness. This standard of cleanliness is to my mind very desirable so far as the schools are concerned.

(*c*) As an experiment, a certain amount of disinfection of the desks, floors, and other articles in the schools, has been carried out.

BACTERIOLOGY. Numerous swabs taken both at the School Clinic and at the Public Health Laboratory were examined, but no single specific organism was found and in about two-thirds of the cases no pathogenic bacteria were reported.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

This service is shared with Northamptonshire County Council. The Educational Psychologist sees cases which shew any abnormality of behaviour and refers cases to the Psychiatrist when necessary.

128 County Borough school children were sent there and 54 were referred to, and examined by, the Psychiatrist.

SPEECH CLINIC

This Clinic is held at 28 Billing Road.

34 children were dealt with under speech therapy arrangements during 1948.

The temporary part-time Speech Therapist resigned in February. No appointment had been made by the end of the year.

SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Facilities for ultra-violet light therapy are provided on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at the Public Baths, Upper Mounts, where a room for this purpose is shared with the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department.

127 school children made 1,388 attendances in 32 sessions.

MANFIELD ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL

40 Northampton children were under treatment at this Hospital during 1948. 595 local children attending maintained schools were treated at the Orthopædic Clinic as out-patients.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

141 children were immunised and 477 received reinforcing doses at the School Clinic.

There is record that 9,897 children in the age-group 5 to 14 years inclusive had been immunised by 31st December, 1948. This is 79·1 per cent. of the estimated population of 12,514 in this age-group.

The only notified case of diphtheria amongst school children (*see* table on page 102) had been immunised and proved a very mild case.

SCABIES

Number of children from maintained schools treated under the Authority's scheme during the last ten years :—

YEARS	NUMBER OF CASES
1939	97
1940	192
1941	752
1942	1,042
1943	802
1944	529
1945	287
1946	229
1947	157
1948	83

32 school children out of the 83 received treatment at the special centre set up by the Health and Education Committees at the Slipper Baths, St. Andrew's Road,

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP

Number of new cases from maintained schools treated under the Authority's scheme during the last ten years :—

YEARS	NUMBER OF CASES
1939	6
1940	15
1941	15
1942	8
1943	19
1944	84
1945	138
1946	104
1947	80
1948	19

14 children referred from the School Clinic attended last year for radiotherapy treatment at Northampton General Hospital.

A start was made in the examination of ringworm contacts by means of a Wood's glass in conjunction with a portable ultra-violet ray lamp. The system adopted after bacteriological confirmation of a ringworm case was to examine the whole class and, in some instances, the whole school. This method does not take very long and causes the minimum of inconvenience. The Medical Officer concerned explained the matter to the teachers, who gave every assistance. It is recorded that on one occasion at least an unknown case of ringworm was identified by this method.

MILK-IN-SCHOOLS SCHEME

Number of bottles of milk supplied to scholars 2,000,832

This compares with 1,522,635 in 1947.

Each bottle consisted of one-third of a pint of pasteurised milk.

FREE MEALS

Number of children in receipt of free meals 70
Total number of free meals supplied 12,972
Number of centres where meals were prepared 14

WELLINGTON PLACE SPECIAL SCHOOL

This School is for educationally subnormal children.

The Assistant School Medical Officers paid 20 visits and made 73 routine and 196 special inspections or re-inspections.

There were 155 special inspections or re-inspections at the School Clinic.

6 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

1 child had a tonsil and adenoid operation.

5 visits were paid by School Nurses, when 147 examinations were made.

These figures are included in the relative tables throughout this report.

OPEN AIR RECOVERY SCHOOL

22 visits were paid to this School by the Assistant School Medical Officers and 102 routine and 383 other examinations were carried out.

Special inspections and re-inspections at the School Clinic numbered 218.

4 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

1 child had a tonsil and adenoid operation.

192 visits were made by School Nurses for general supervision ; 1,335 treatments were given and 1,099 other examinations conducted.

The above statistics are included in the relative tables earlier in the report.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

There are five nursery schools :—

Silver Street
Bush Hill
Delapre
Victoria Park
Wallace Road

In addition, there is a Nursery Class attached to Bective Infants' and Junior Mixed School.

397 routine examinations, 6 special examinations, and 578 re-examinations were done at schools.

594 special inspections or re-inspections were made at the School Clinic.

15 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon and spectacles prescribed in 10 cases.

7 had tonsil and adenoid operations.

In addition, the School Nurses paid 273 visits for general supervision or cleanliness surveys and made 3,194 examinations.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE CHILDREN

21 cases of otorrhœa in pre-school children were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department and 93 attendances were made for treatment.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

461 special examinations of probation-teachers ; handicapped children ; candidates for juvenile employment ; theatrical performers ; and children going to camp or holidays abroad were carried out at the School Clinic.

Remand Home and Approved School cases seen at the Clinic numbered 76.

53 visits of inspection and supervision were made by the Assistant School Medical Officer to the Remand Home and 899 examinations of boys were made.

INQUIRIES BY N.S.P.C.C.

The Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children made inquiries on behalf of the Education Authority into conditions involving 20 families and requiring 125 visits. These were mostly cases of neglect and appear to have been dealt with in a tactful and satisfactory manner without recourse to legal proceedings.

NON-MAINTAINED SECONDARY SCHOOL

Notre Dame High School for Girls was visited twice during 1948 by an Assistant School Medical Officer.

199 routine examinations, 4 special examinations, and 205 re-examinations were made at school.

The number of special inspections and re-inspections at the School Clinic was 77.

58 children attended, making 140 attendances, at the Clinic.

25 were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

3 had tonsil and adenoid operations.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The dental staff establishment comprises one senior dental officer and one assistant dental officer, together with two chairside assistants, all whole-time officers.

The number of sessions allocated in 1948 to the administration of the school dental service and to dental inspection and treatment was 428.

In addition, treatment was provided for patients referred under the maternity and child welfare scheme.

NUMBER OF SESSIONS DEVOTED TO :—	MR. J. P. WILSON	PART-TIME ASSISTANCE*
(1) Administration	18	—
(2) Inspection (*a*) At School ...	23	—
(*b*) At Clinic ...	14	—
(3) Routine Treatment	364	9
(4) Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Work	82	3
Totals ...	501	12

*(Part-time assistance rendered by dental practitioner).

Sessions included under administration were those devoted to the preparation of the annual report, the attendance of meetings, the giving of lectures, etc.

In accordance with the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1945, No. 1076), paragraph 49, sub-paragraph (3), every pupil who is admitted for the first time to a maintained school is inspected by a dental officer as soon as possible after the date of admission.

TABLE IV.—Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—		
	(*a*) Periodic age groups		2,293
	(*b*) Specials		2,520
	(*c*) Total (Periodic and Specials)		4,813
(2)	Number found to require treatment		4,121
(3)	Number actually treated		2,668
(4)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment		8,357
(5)	Half-days devoted to: (*a*) Inspection		37
	(*b*) Treatment		373
	Total (*a*) and (*b*)		410
(6)	Fillings:	Permanent Teeth	1,263
		Temporary Teeth	2
		Total	1,265
(7)	Extractions:	Permanent Teeth	683
		Temporary Teeth	3,920
		Total	4,603
(8)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction		157
(9)	Other Operations: (*a*) Permanent Teeth		1,760
	(*b*) Temporary Teeth		1,846
	Total (*a*) and (*b*)		3,606

Treatment was also carried out for children attending the following schools:—

Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes;

Notre Dame High School (Non-maintained Secondary).

Schools	No. Seen	Re-ferred	Partly Treat.	Com-pleted	Atten-dances	Fill-ings	Extractions		Anæs-thetics	Other Ops.
							Temp.	Perm.		
Nursery	112	61	4	21	74	—	31	—	23	130
Notre Dame High	64	60	28	30	243	156	16	33	39	107
Totals	176	121	32	51	317	156	47	33	62	237

Special Dental Treatment

The regulation of overcrowded mouths and misplaced teeth continues apace. By far the greater number of these cases are dealt with by extraction only. Some need extractions and the wearing of an appliance, others need the latter only. 37 regulation appliances were inserted during 1948, an increase of 6 over the previous year. Also there were 27 dentures inserted, these being necessary to replace second front teeth generally lost through accident.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

There have been important changes recently in the approach to physical education, especially in primary school work. In the past, the 1933 syllabus has been followed fairly rigidly giving a series of isolated movements imposed by the teacher. The 1933 syllabus is, however, still the only official publication for the guidance of primary school teachers, and the Organisers, by means of courses, demonstrations, and visits, have shewn how the syllabus can be modified to produce stimulating exercise, to give scope for expression and creation by the child, and movements made interesting by the use of small apparatus. Teachers are now more prepared to construct their own tables using the syllabus as a guide, but not necessarily following either the order or the exercises laid down therein. Rather do they seek work which suits that stage of progress at which the child has arrived.

Informality is still the keynote of the lesson and activity must permeate it. It is important, however, that this activity and movement should have quality and it is felt that much of the value of physical education is lost when movement degenerates into a purposeless scramble.

Experiments were carried out during the past year with outdoor climbing apparatus and the results were encouraging enough for the Education Committee to make provision for more apparatus to be installed in schools next year.

The main problem in the secondary modern schools was to cater adequately for the fourth year. This age group has been offered a wide variety of new games and activities, ranging from tennis with girls to athletic field events with boys. It is hoped that rugby football will soon be introduced alongside the association code in boys' schools. Educational dance is a new feature in senior girls' schools.

During the year the Organisers arranged demonstration courses in primary school physical education, community dancing, and athletic training, and co-operated with the Central Council in courses for athletes who require an Amateur Athletic Association qualification, and a Coach's Certificate of the British Amateur Weight Lifting Association.

TABLE B.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Cases of Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1948.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED													CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD												Cases Treated in Hospital
	All Ages	AGES (in Years)												Castle	Delapre	Kingsley	Kingsthorpe	St. Crispin	St. Edmund	St. George	St. James	St. Michael	South	Spencer	Weston	
		0–	1–	2–	3–	4–	5–	10–	15–	20–	35–	45–	65–													
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Diphtheria	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	6
Dysentery	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Erysipelas	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	11	8	—	4	7	—	2	6	3	1	1	2	—	2	1
Malaria (contracted abroad)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	675	46	98	89	95	129	184	16	7	9	2	—	—	27	44	74	85	51	20	23	105	70	15	93	68	7
Paratyphoid Fever B	5	--	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Pneumonia	70	1	1	1	2	2	8	3	4	10	5	18	15	6	6	7	12	9	5	3	4	6	2	5	5	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	28	9	—	—	3	4	3	2	2	—	1	2	3	18	3	—	40
Scarlet Fever	324	1	5	14	23	31	156	60	10	10	12	2	—	23	42	17	49	19	14	27	19	15	9	54	36	230
Whooping Cough	451	50	72	66	55	69	124	6	1	5	3	—	—	15	79	57	56	30	9	34	23	30	17	65	36	6
Tuberculosis :—																										
Respiratory	98	1	—	—	1	—	3	4	17	43	15	13	1	12	7	10	15	9	7	4	7	12	5	8	2	52
Other Forms	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Totals	1717	100	176	175	177	233	481	93	47	112	53	46	24	88	188	179	221	122	62	97	161	141	77	230	151	368

The above figures include non-civilian cases. (*See* Sections VI. and VII. of this Report for further information).

No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (*e.g.*, ophthalmia neonatorum, smallpox, etc.).

TABLE C.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1948.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages (in Years) of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District														Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District
	All Ages			0–	1–	2–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	
	Total	M.	F.												
ALL CAUSES Certified	1179	626	553	66	1	5	6	11	22	38	89	177	337	426	790
ALL CAUSES Uncertified	17	10	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	8	2
*1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	42	26	16	—	—	—	1	2	7	9	6	10	7	—	7
*7. Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
8. Syphilitic disease	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	8
*9. Influenza	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13M. Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (males only)	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	8
13F. Cancer of uterus	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	1	7
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	40	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	9	17	9	17
15. Cancer of breast	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	6	4	6
16. Cancer of all other sites	121	81	40	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	22	31	27	35	92
17. Diabetes	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	9
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	124	49	75	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	17	37	62	43
19. Heart disease	432	219	213	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	17	48	147	215	166
*20. Other diseases of the circulatory system	18	11	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	6	25
21. Bronchitis	63	44	19	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	15	17	24	22
*22. Pneumonia	43	19	24	16	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	5	7	10	42
23. Other respiratory diseases	25	13	12	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	9	6	17
24. Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	17
25. Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	6	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
26. Appendicitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
27. Other digestive diseases	28	14	14	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	7	3	5	10	53
28. Nephritis	29	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	7	10	18
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31. Premature birth	18	9	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	21	10	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
33. Suicide	17	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	2	7	1	3
34. Road traffic accidents	8	6	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	24
35. Other violent causes	19	14	5	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	3	3	5	27
*36. All other causes	76	48	28	1	—	—	1	3	3	4	5	9	25	25	84
Totals	1196	636	560	68	1	5	6	11	22	38	90	177	343	434	792
*Sub-entries included in above figures: 1 (a) Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 (a) Tuberculous meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9 (a) Influenzal pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20 (a) Arterio-sclerosis	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	7
22 (a) Broncho-pneumonia	27	9	18	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	6	32
36 (a) Rheumatic fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Senility	16	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	3
(d) Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Nett Deaths Registered	M.	F.	Totals		Death-Rates
First Quarter	184	162	346	...	13·3
Second Quarter	164	127	291	...	11·2
Third Quarter	130	116	246	...	9·4
Fourth Quarter	158	155	313	...	12·0
Totals (52 weeks)	636	560	1196	...	11·5

TABLE D.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year.

Causes of Death		Under 1 week	1 week and under 2 weeks	2 weeks and under 3 weeks	3 weeks and under 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
ALL CAUSES	Certified	30	7	1	4	42	8	5	6	5	66
	Uncertified	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
1.	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
6.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Laryngitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
14.	Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
15.	Pneumonia (all forms)	1	3	1	1	6	2	2	4	2	16
16.	Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	6
18.	Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
22.	Injury at Birth	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
23.	Atelectasis	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
24.	Congenital Malformations	2	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	1	7
25.	Premature Birth	16	1	—	—	17	1	—	—	—	18
26.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
27.	Other Causes	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	6
	Totals	32	7	1	4	44	8	5	6	5	68

	Live Births Registered				Nett Deaths Registered				Infant Death-rates		
	M.	F.	TOTAL		M.	F.	TOTAL		M.	F.	TOTAL
Legitimate	870	845	1715	...	28	30	58	...	32·2	35·5	33·8
Illegitimate	59	51	110	...	6	4	10	...	101·7	78·4	91·0
Totals	929	896	1825	...	34	34	68	...	36·6	38·0	37·3

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